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JOURNALIST DESCRIBES LIFE IN TODAY'S TIRANA

AU161108 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Claudine Canetti report]

[Text] Tirana, Sept 16 (AFP) -- The death in April of long-time leader Enver Hoxha left untouched the fierce nationalism of Albania -- the land of eagles -- which refuses all outside aid in a bid to be totally independent. Few foreign journalists have been allowed into Albania since World War II, and fewer have been granted a return trip. This correspondent saw remarkably little scenic change in Tirana, except for a few new buildings, and the wide avenues still carry mainly crowded, battered buses. A few cyclists bravely resist being forced into the pavement by the capital's rare official cars, as occasional uniformed police regulate the almost non-existent traffic with piercing whistle blasts.

At the end of the working day at 6 p.m. the capital suddenly comes alive as its inhabitants, in family groups, go out for their traditional evening stroll. Patrons crowd into the Cafe Flora and other favorite haunts. But the bustle is short-lived, and as suddenly as they appeared, the crowds disperse, leaving the city centre deserted.

The statues of Lenin and Stalin face each other on opposite sides of Tirana's main avenue. But while at night the former is in darkness, the latter is brightly floodlit. A visitor is told that this does not mean that Lenin's teachings, on sale everywhere here, are not as highly regarded as those of Marx and the late Enver Hoxha. But the fact is that Stalin, whose bust or full-length statues are seen everywhere, is regarded as Albania's great friend. President Hoxha wrote: "Stalin was never a tyrant. Nor was he a despot. He was a man bound to just, simple and friendly principles and full of sympathy for the ordinary man, his cadres and colleagues." Language students here find this sentence on the first page of their textbooks.

"Tirana by night" reveals several contradictions in this austere little country where the party boasts of the progress made in leading some 2.7 million people out of a feudal age into the 20th century. The party and government are particularly proud of their achievement in the emancipation of Albanian women; yet it is women who sweep the streets at night, returning home with their buckets and brooms.

Skanderbeg, who led the fight against the Turks in the 15th century, remains the national hero and his immense mounted bronzed statue can be seen in the centre of Tirana. There is also a museum dedicated to him at Kruja, 50 kms (35 miles) from here. Behind the monument is a mosque, a relic of the Ottoman empire. It is closed, because Albania is the only country in the world which has atheism written into its constitution, banning all religious practices.

The old-fashioned atmosphere felt across the country is heightened at its tiny "international airport". Rinas has no radar, and landing at night causes a few shivers among plane passengers. The visitor is also somewhat taken aback by a first view of small, round concrete bunkers built everywhere as civilian shelters in the event of an enemy invasion. For "defend the country" is the national watchword from the cradle to the grave, understandably as the history of Albania is one long table of bloody invasions and occupations. Military training begins here for boys and girls from the tender age of two and young people follow a programme of education, work and physical and military training, to prepare them to fight the dual menace of "the enemy and illiteracy."

CELEBRATIONS HELD ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARIES

AU160943 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 16 (ATA) -- Events of the antifascist national liberation war were commemorated in different districts of the country yesterday. On this occasion rallies and other activities were organized.

The 41st anniversary of the liberation of the town of Berat from the occupiers and local traitors was celebrated in this town. Homages were paid to and wreaths were laid at the martyrs' cemetery of the district in the name of the Central Committee of the party, the district party committee, the executive committee of the district people's council and the district mass organisations.

Hundreds of people gathered in a rally at the town center. Attending it were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Simon Stefani, who greeted those present on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, the general council of the Democratic Front of Albania and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia personally.

In his speech Comrade Simon Stefani pointed out among others that the national liberation was against the foreign occupiers and local traitors, organized and led with ability and wisdom by the Communist Party of Albania (today the Party of Labour) with the great leader and legendary commander Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, was the most glorious period in the history of our people. After speaking at length about the life and brilliant and immortal deeds of Comrade Enver Hoxha during the antifascist national liberation and over the period of the socialist construction of the country, he dwelt on the outstanding contribution of the people of the Berat District to the struggle for the liberation of the country and the establishment of the people's state power. Comrade Simon Stefani expressed his conviction that by tightening their ranks around the Central Committee of the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, the patriotic and industrious people of the Berat District with the communists at the head, will carry out and overfulfill the tasks of the current year and the entire five-year plan and will begin well the work for the implementation of the new five-year plan. In this context the monument to the 72 antifascist workers who were massacred by German Nazis on May 26, 1944 was inaugurated.

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The 42nd anniversary of the first frontal clash with the German Nazis, one of the most brilliant battles of the antifascist national liberation war was commemorated in Drashovica, Vlore District. Attending the celebrations was also the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami. Wreaths were laid at the monument "Drashovica 1928-1943" on behalf of the Central Committee of the party. The Council of Ministers, the district party committee, the executive committee of the district people's council, and the district mass organizations.

After conveying to those present the greetings of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia personally, Comrade Foto Cami spoke about the great historic importance of the legendary epopee written with blood and sacrifices which bears the name "Battle of Drashovica". The brave men of Hysni Kapo, he pointed out, being educated and inspired by the party and legendary commander Enver Hoxha, pinned down powerful German units, for 20 days, trampling under the foot the myth of their invincibility.

He spoke extensively on the successes scored in all the fields of life in Vlore District just as all over Albania. A guaranty to the achievements of higher objectives, he stressed, is the strength of our wonderful people, who are linked with the party and peoples state power like flesh to bone.

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The people of the District of Kukes celebrated yesterday the 42nd anniversary of the creation of the partisan chettas of Lumas and Has. On this occasion homages were paid to and wreaths were laid at the martyrs' graves of the district on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the district party committee, the executive committee of the district people's council, and the district mass organisations.

A rally was held in the main square of the town of Kukes. It was also attended by the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, who greeted those present on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, the general council of the Democratic Front of Albania and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia personally.

In his speech Comrade Vangjel Cerrava pointed out among others that the celebration of this event in our country has become a beautiful and meaningful tradition which is observed with ever greater festivities from one year to another. Afterwards he spoke about the patriotism and struggle for freedom and independence of the people of the region of Lumas and Has and other parts of Kukes District, about the successes achieved over the years of the people's state power under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

Marko Addresses Peza Rally

AU160937 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 16 (ATA) -- 43 years were completed since the day when in Peza of the first partisan gunshots, symbol of the struggle and heroism of the people, upon the initiative of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally, the first national liberation conference of the Albanian people, which laid the foundations of the National Liberation Front and of new people's power, was convened. Thousands of people, working people of work and production centers, veterans, and patriots, former partisans, members and relatives of martyrs' families, militarymen, young boys and girls, Pioneers of Enver gathered in Peza on September 15 to mark the 43rd anniversary of the historic Conference of Peza.

Comrades Rita Marko, Manush Myftiu, Prokop Murra, Llambi Gegprifti, the members of the Central Committee of the party and former participants in the Conference of Peza, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha and Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, Comrades Pilo Peristeri, Spiro Koleka, and Shefqet Peci, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government, representatives of the central mass organisations and other guests come to share the joy in this celebration.

Homages were paid and wreaths were laid on the martyrs' graves of the region of Peza and the monument to the partisans of Peza and 22nd Shock Brigade. Then a grand rally was organised.

Amidst the great enthusiasm of those present, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko took the floor. He greeted those present on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia personally.

Speaking in length of the great historic importance of this event, Comrade Rita Marko said among others that the more the years elapse, the more comes to the fore the political, organisational and military act of the Communist Party of Albania and of its founder, our unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha. The founding of the National Liberation Front here in Peza, at that time was an urgent need. The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha did precisely this 43 years ago: realised the unity of the people in the great legendary war, gathered round itself all the patriots in the armed uprising, laid the foundation of the people's power in the form of the national liberation councils, opened the perspective to the future. The Peza conference, which was convened here, in the peza of Babe Myslim, lies and will always lie among the greatest events of the anti-fascist national liberation war. We will celebrate September 16, will commemorate celebrations and other historic events of the partisan war and of the great work for the construction of socialism better and better, with ever greater achievements and progress. We express once again our determination in these celebrations that we will preserve as the apple of the eye the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, will strengthen uninterruptedly our homeland in every direction, will steel the unity of the people round the party, will march always forward for the good of the people and the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Further on he spoke of the deep going revolutionary transformations that have been carried out just as far and wide [as received] Albania, in the capital of our socialist homeland too, over the years of the people's power under the leadership of the party. Above all, he stressed that over these years our new man, conscious builder and defender of socialism, imbued with the communist ideals, with allsided interests, was moulded.

The allsided development and progress Socialist Albania has marked in all the fields, he stressed, have been attained due to the correct line and leadership of the party, the selfless work full of enthusiasm of the people, the sweat they have unsparingly shed, the steel moral political unity of the people with the party. We have attained all the victories because the party has always done, does and will do what the people want, and the people being deeply convinced of the correctness of the line of the party have marched and will constantly march on the road indicated by the party.

The speech of Comrade Rita Marko was received with enthusiastic applause and acclamations.

ALIA, COLLEAGUES ATTEND SCULPTOR'S FUNERAL

AU151458 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, September 15 (ATA) -- The funeral ceremony of the sculptor of the people, Odise Paskali, one of the most outstanding representatives of the Albanian democratic progressive art and our new sculpture of socialist realism, took place in Tirana on September 14. The coffin with his body was placed at the hall of the club of Writers' and Artists' League.

At 11:00 there came the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu, and by comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, member of the Central Committee of the party. They paid homages and stood guards of honour near the coffin with the body of the sculpter of the people, Odise Paskali. Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed his condolences to the bereaved wife, the children and the relatives of his family.

Likewise, homages were also paid by the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami, the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, the first secretary of the district party committee, Piro Kondi, the chairman of the Writers' and Artists' League, Dritero Agolli, the president of the Academy of Sciences, Prof Aleks Buda, and other comrades.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALILE LEAVES FOR UN SESSION

AU181837 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs, who heads the Albanian delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at the 40th UN General Assembly session, left today for New York.

ANTONOV TRIAL 'GUN' AGAINST EASTERN EUROPE

AU180841 Sofia BTA in English 0704 GMT 18 Sep 85

["Little Agcas' Sought" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 18 (BTA) -- "Witness Ozbey does not have the significance ascribed to him by the press," states Mr. Adolfo Larussa, defence lawyer of Sergey Antonov. "This is a witness whose testimony is full of contradictions. He gave answers in Bochum which not only contradicted his statements made before investigating magistrate Martella, but also statements made on previous days before Judge Santiapichi and Prosecutor Marini."

Larussa's statements are part of an interview published in TRUD and SOFIA NEWS with the Italian lawyers of the three Bulgarian defendants in the Rome trial. This interview was given at the time of the lawyers' visit to Bulgaria for consultations on the eve of the resumption of the court sessions.

Larussa, who extended the interrogations in Bochum, notes that the press has given its own interpretations of the prosecutor's statement on Ozbey's interrogation. "Not being tied to any judicial oaths of secrecy on this matter, I can now say that the witness does not have the significance ascribed to him by Prosecutor Marini," states the lawyer.

Dwelling upon the defence's document on the vacational activities of Prosecutor Marini, Larussa notes: "If the prosecutor is conducting actions, whose aim is to discover facts, significant to the trial and if these judical actions are taking place out of the courtroom and without the guarantees provided by a court investigation, then, according to us, these actions cannot be used in the court. We would like to call the attention of the competent authorities to this fact." He then goes on to add: "Isn't this activity on the part of Prosecutor Marini a further proof of the total discrediting of investigating magistrate Martella's charges?"

Antonov's other defence lawyer Prof. Consolo states the following: "The prosecutor's actions show that this is a very difficult case for the prosecution. After the setbacks suffered by the prosecution during the first phase of the trial, the prosecutor's summer travels show that he is looking for 'small Agcas' who could back the version of the 'Bulgarian connection'. This is indicative of the fact that everything possible is being done to keep the charges against the Bulgarians."

Stating the defence's conviction that the trial is pursuing purely political aims, Prof. Consolo adds: "We said from the very beginning that someone had been supplying information to Agca for the creation of a 'Bulgarian connection' in the shooting. However, despite the fact that we are fully aware of the political nature of this trial, our aim is to prove the innocence of the Bulgarian nationals from a juridical point of view. Our task is to prove juridically the innocence of an imprisoned person. Of course the great victory for us will be to make the boomerang return to those who have invented this false Bulgarian track out of political consideration."

Similar are the views of Mr. Rossi, defence lawyer of the two other Bulgarians, Ayvazov and Vasilev: "From a political point of view, this trial is a gun directed against the East European countries. It is being used in accordance with the development of international relations," states lawyer Rossi. "We do not exclude the possibility that a deterioration of the international situation might lead to dangerous changes in the trial."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DECREE

AU172008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] In implementing Decree No 53 adopted by the Council of Ministers on 14 September to compensate for the damages caused to the national economy, agriculture, and other economic branches, the Bureau of the Council of Ministers adopted a decision on additional measures aimed at stabilizing the animal husbandry sector in private plots and in auxiliary farms.

The National Agro-Industrial Union, the ministries, and other departments, the agro-industrial complexes, and other economic organizations are instructed to adopt additional measures for increasing the number of pigs in private plots and auxiliary farms up to a total of 2 million by 31 March 1986 and to preserve the number of mother sheep and cows.

In order to accomplish this task, several departments are instructed to implement numerous measures within the shortest possible time while strictly observing the established norms. A number of favorable conditions are envisaged for private plot owners who are raising mother sows and for those who are delivering animals to the Rodopa state economic trusts.

The decision points out that the Central Cooperative Union, the okrug cooperative unions, and the consumers' cooperatives must intensify their work for the development of animal husbandry in the private plots and in their own bases for raising mother sows, and for raising small pigs for private plots. One of the methods for achieving the implementation of the necessary measures is to ensure the necessary number of shepherds and herdsmen for shiip and cows in the private plots by applying a few forms of remuneration.

It is recommended to social organizations to carry out the necessary explanatory work among the population for the stabilization and further development of animal husbandry in private plots and auxiliary farms, for increasing the number of animals and the quantity of animal production.

REDUCTION OF MATERIAL EXPENDITURES UNSUCCESSFUL

AU181901 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] An extended meeting of the Interdepartmental Coordination Council on Supplies and the Efficient Use of Materials was held in Sofia. It was pointed out that the tasks relating to reducing material expenditures are not being fulfilled.

Minister of supplies, Comrade Todor Bozhinov, who chaired the meeting, pointed out the main causes of the unsuccessful result obtained and mapped out the tasks for the period up to the end of 1985.

The government's decision on establishing additional material incentives for the economic sector was explained at the meeting.

A special financial fund attached to the Council of Ministers has been established for the direct and immediate presentation of awards to collectives; workers, specialists, and managers who have specifically contributed to a reduction of expenditures. The economic organizations and enterprises, in turn, will deduct part of the actual reduction of expenditures for the purpose of material incentives, on the basis of the August 1985 financial account. A pertinent (?program) will be adopted within the forthcoming days.

TECHNICAL SUPPLIES AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

AU172041 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Comrade Todor Bozhinov and Bela Szikszai, chairman of the Hungarian National Material and Price Office, signed an agreement in Sofia for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries in the sector of material-technical supplies for the period up to 1990.

The agreement envisages the two countries devoting their joint efforts to the development and perfection of material-technical supplies in conformity with top achievements, to the most efficent use of raw materials fuel, and energy; to planning electronic and computer equipment in the control of these activities; and to improving organization in collecting and utilizing secondary raw materials.

The two leaders also discussed trends for the further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation. They also signed a plan for comprehensive cooperation for the 1986-87 plan period.

ZHIVKOV SPEECH AT DIPLOMATS DINNER IN TOLBUKHIN

A 161432 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Tolbukhin, 12 Sep (Special BTA correspondents N. Okolenko and At. Peev) -- This year our golden Dobrudzha area -- the main production center for grain in Bulgaria -- is the host of the traditional meeting between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the leaders of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia.

The visit to the Tolbukhin electronics and nonstandard appliances plant gave the guest an opportunity to become familiar with the present-day industrial development of the okrug. The plant is producing electronic systems for control of agricultural machines, 95 percent of which are exported to 26 different countries.

In summing up the activities of this plant, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed Bulgaria's active participation in the international division of labor. The successes of our machine-building industry are mainly due to our cooperation with the socialist countries, and above all with the USSR, within the CEMA framework, he stated.

In the evening Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave an official dinner in honor of the leaders of diplomatic missions accredited in our country and their wives at the new Bulgaria Hotel.

Todor Zhivkov most cordially welcomed the guest at this traditonal meeting and expressed his hope that such meetings will contribute to good mutual relations among our countries.

The chairman of the State Council stated that the doors of our home, of present-day socialist Bulgaria, are wide open to all those who have come to visit us with sincere and good intentions. It is a pleasant duty and a privilege to speak about the development and the remarkable historical sites of Tolbukhin Okrug. It is a privilege, he said, which he gladly turns over to the inhabitants and leaders of the okrug. He said, however, that he would just like to point out that this okrug is a prosperous part of Bulgarian territory and particularly lends itself to comparisons. Only 40 years ago the Dobrudzha region was the embodiment of poverty and backwardness, while today it represents a living confirmation of our upsurge and prosperity.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov then dwelled on the international situation, which continues to be complicated and tense. The danger of nuclear disaster is threatening mankind, he stated. This situation is not normal and does not promise anything good, but the peoples do not deserve such fate. All sensible people on this earth are convinced that it is necessary to bring about an urgent change toward detente, toward understanding and cooperation, toward the consolidation of world peace. This change, however, will not come by itself. It is necessary to wage a struggle against the forces of war and to defend the peaceful future of mankind. The accomplishment of this task must become the daily concern of all states -- great and small -- of all political and social forces, of all organizations and movements, of all honest people throughout the world.

Peace can and must be protected, the chairman of the State Council continued. There are methods and opportunities to achieve this goal. We need goodwill and common sense. We need a willingness and a readiness to achieve the constructive agreements on the basis of strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security.

The foreign policy of the socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is aimed at precisely this goal, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said. Our collective efforts and actions on the international scene will also be devoted in the future with unrelenting force and consistency, toward the positive solution of the topical problems of our epoch, toward disarmament and detente, toward security and mutual trust, toward understanding and cooperation.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov closed his speech by thanking all those who participated in this meeting for their presence and expressed the gratitude of the State Council and of the Bulgarian Government for their contribution to the development of relations between Bulgaria and the countries they are representing. He expressed the conviction that they will also continue in the future to devote joint efforts to further improvement of these relations in mutual interest and in the interest of universal peace.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech was heard with great interest and followed by prolonged applause.

TU COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH MALI SIGNED

AU161924 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Sofia, September 16 (BTA) -- An agreement was concluded here today between the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the National Union of the Workers in Mali for the 1986-1987 period. It provides for the reciprocal exchange of visits by delegations and working groups, for cooperation in the sphere of international activities, and for a continuation of the training of Mali trade union cadres in Bulgaria.

The agreement was signed by Mr. Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, and by Mr. Bakary Karambe, secretary-general of the National Union of the Workers in Mali. They expressed the conviction that the active bilateral cooperation is an actual contribution to the cementing of the friendship between the workers of Mali and Bulgaria in their struggle for the preservation of peace and security in the world.

ASAT'S DISRUPTIVE IMPACT ON DIALOGUE NOTED

AU181317 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Sep 85 p 6

[Dusan Rovenski Washington dispatch in the "We Comment" column: "Dangerous Step"]

[Text] In spite of the protests of peace-loving people throughout the world, despite the disapproval of a group of congressmen, and despite sharp criticism from the ranks of scientific circles, the Pentagon carried out a test of a new generation of dangerous weapons -- weapons intended to destroy satellites. This is yet another risky step on the path on which Washington has embarked with its "star wars" plans. As stressed in the declaration issued by the U.S. Communist Party, the test signifies "a dangerous escalation of the arms race and a serious obstacle for the course and results of the Geneva meeting."

The test of the antisatellite weapon, which clearly belongs in the arsenal of first strike weapons because of its purpose -- to destroy communications satellites and satellites deployed within the strategic alarm system -- is one of the actions intended to disturb the international atmosphere at a time that depends on a good international atmosphere far more than at other times. It shows the contrast between the White House's declarations prior to the approaching Geneva meeting on the "endeavor for a constructive dialogue," and actual deeds. The fact that the test was carried out in spite of the USSR's appeals for a halt to space armament shows that the Reagan government does not want a fruitful dialogue with the USSR on arms control.

It is no coincidence that the test was carried out at this time, immediately prior to the opening of a new round of Geneva negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, and only a short time before the top USSR and U.S. representatives are to meet in Geneva. It is not for nothing that, backstage in Washington, one is saying that the test is meant to be a "sign to the Russians of a firm stand" or even to "warn and show Reagan's unyielding attitude" towards the USSR.

Last year the USSR announced a moratorium on research into antisatellite arms. At first Washington reacted with slanders and fabrications, and now it has reacted by a weapons test. Washington has acted the same way it did at the time of the Soviet moratorium on underground nuclear explosions. It reacted to that moratorium by staging an underground explosion in the Nevada desert. In the next few weeks, further tests and experiments are due to take place. It is even said that yet another antisatellite weapons test is to take place prior to the Geneva meeting.

Friday's test means that the "star wars" plans are entering a new and yet more dangerous phase; that we have here not merely "scientific experiments," but the preparation of a new, dangerous armament potential for a first strike. We have here yet another step toward militarizing outer space, yet another violation of the Soviet-American agreements concluded in the past few years and of the accords adopted at the United Nations. "The fanatical anticommunism and anti-Sovietism that are the essence of Reagan's foreign policy must be rejected as suicidal mythology if the world is to be rid of the agony of nuclear destruction," the declaration issued by the U.S. Communist Party stresses.

Space armament is costing the United States immense amounts that should be spent elsewhere, for instance to help the 35 million people who are living in poverty in America -- or the millions of unemployed, most of whom do not receive any support. Space armament merely deepens the federal budget deficit, which is fantastic as it is and is crossing the $3 trillion mark. The only people to profit from it are the armament concerns like Lockheed, Boeing, Rockwell, McDonell-Douglas, and others. The six firms that reaped the greatest profits from nuclear armament will also reap the greatest profits from space armament.

Peace-loving public opinion in the United States rejects space armament, in the same way that it is rejected throughout the world. In the institutions of higher learning there are increasing appeals not to participate in the "star wars" plans; more and more people are becoming alarmed by space armament. Neither lack of concern nor indifference to issues that are decisive for the fate of mankind have any place in our times, just as they had no place in the times when the threat of nuclear death first emerged over the world.

DAILY APPLIES GORBACHEV TSELINOGRAD IDEAS

AU131356 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 12 Sep 85 p 7

[Jaroslav Lajda article: "Inspiration and Example: Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's Speech in Tselinograd"]

[Text] Yesterday we published in our daily substantial parts of the speech delivered by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the 7 September conference of the party and economic aktiv in Tselinograd. Today we return to this speech because many of its thoughts, and the entailed methods and ways of intensifying agricultural production, have a general validity and should become the source of inspiration of our own agricultural-food complex.

As Comrade Gorbachev stressed, one of the most important demands placed on our work is the ability to link the solution of long-term takss to the present tasks. "The elaboration of long-term tasks and formulation of the goals of social and economic development are of immense significance. However, at the same time it is necessary to clearly realize," he stressed, "that even the most extensive plans and the most beautiful prospects have no sense if they are not supported by practical activity and by a search for effective solutions. Otherwise they are merely fruitless dreaming." Apart from other things, practical activity also means a bolder transition to new, progressive production methods, to more effective forms of utilizing material resources, and to their orientation toward those spheres of agricultural production where they will yield the greatest effect.

Today high and stable harvests can be achieved only through fine-tuned, well-thought-out, and highly professional work. "That is why it is necessary to teach the cadres that work cannot turn out well without deep knowledge." This is a principle without which our own agriculture, too, cannot do. True, it is not the only principle. In our country, too, we still have reserves in many agricultural enterprises, which were also mentioned by Comrade Gorbachev. For instance, This applies to the scientifically substantiated methods of land cultivation, and generally to a broader and speedier implementation of the results of science and technology in everyday practice. In the same way, the demand to ensure high profitability of all that is at the disposal of agriculture and of the entire agricultural-industrial complex is also topical for us.

Comrade Gorbachev mentioned science, and the application of its results in agricultural practice, in several parts of his speech. This was certainly no coincidence. For it is obvious that "in the thorough integration of basic science and the scientific institutions of the agricultural-industrial complex lies a great reserve for raising the level of agricultural science and for enhancing the efficiency of its impact on agricultural production. It is necessary to take greater care to implement in practice the results of work accomplished by researchers. The forms can differ, but -- as was shown by experience -- the most rational of them is the scientific-production association [no closing quote as published]

The party and state agencies of the USSR have formulated considerable tasks for Soviet agriculture and for other branches linked with it.

However, it is impossible to set small tasks if one wants to achieve great goals. This is valid not only for agriculture. We can say the same about our own goals, our own tasks that we must fulfill and accomplish if we want to achieve the results on which higher or lower living standards ultimately depend.

We neither want to nor can compare the scope of task set for Soviet agriculture with our own. The specific conditions of agricultural production are far too different. However, nothing prevents us from mastering new, modern, and efficient methods and ways that are well tested and that raise the efficient methods and ways that are well tested and that raise the efficiency of agricultural production. Comrade Gorbachev's speech offers us sufficeint material for reflection, and this applies not only to agriculturists. In the same way, we cannot consider as the exclusive concern of agriculturists a whole number of issues that must be speedily resolved in the interests of further developing agricultural and food productions.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL HARVEST PROGRESS -- According to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food, cereals had been harvested from 2,091,947 hecare -- that is, 95.4 percent of the planned task -- by 9 September. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Sep 85 p 2 AU]

CZECH HARVEST PROCUREMENT -- The state procurement plan for grain has been fulfilled 88.6 percent; the state procurement plan for rape 104.3 percent; the state procurement plan for peas 60 percent; and the state procurement plan for vegetables and fruit less than 33 percent in the Czech SR thus far. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Sep 85 p 1 AU] Although the grain harvest is drawing to its end and the last 800,000 metric tons of grain remain to be harvested in the Czech SR only 42.3 percent of the planned amount of wheat for the food industry has been procured in the Czech lands thus far. Unless the quality norms applying to wheat for the food industry are adjusted, the procurement could fall 300,000 metric tons short of the plan. According to Z. Bambasek, an official of the Czech Ministry of Agriculture and Food, there are also fears that the procurement of rye for the needs of the food industry might fall 60,000 to 80,000 metric tons short of the plan. So far, 46.7 percent of the planned amount has been procured. The malt barley procurement plan, on the other hand, is expected to fulfilled. So far, 41.3 percent of the planned amount has been produced. It is expected that about 30,000 metric tons of malt barley will be rated as first quality and 120,000 metric tons as second quality, which would surpass last year's results. Malt barley rated as third quality will continue to constitute the largest part of the harvest, however, [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKI NOVINY in Czech 4 Sep 85 p 1 AU]

CZECH SOWING PLANS -- Winter grain crops are to be sown on over 1,070,000 hectares in the Czech SR this fall. Winter wheat alone is to be sown on 780,000 hectares. Because of their more stable yields, winter grain crops account for more than 63 percent of all grain crops to be sown. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 11 Sep 85 p 1 AU]

NEW CTK EDITOR IN SLOVAKIA -- Comrade Michael Stasz was introduced in Bratislava today into the post of editor-in-chief of the CZECHOSLOVAK PRESS AGENCY (CTK) in Slovakia. Taking part in the festive act were Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Bohus Travnicek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Secretariat and editor-in-chief of Bratislava PRAVDA, Karol Mrocek, deputy departmental head of the CPSL Central Committee, and other representatives of press, radio and television [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 17 Sep 85 LD]

HONECKER RECEIVES BRANDT IN BERLIN 19 SEP

LD190823 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0803 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker received SPD Chairman Willy Brandt this morning.

Leading figures from both parties are taking part in the meeting in the State Council building in Berlin.

FRG'S VON AMERONGEN MEETS HONECKER, VIEWS TRADE

LD182149 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN) -- Dr Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the German Association of Chambers of Industry and Commerce of the FRG [DIHT], gave a press conference at the FRG Permanent Mission in Berlin today after his meeting with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. In an introductory statement, Dr Otto Wolff von Amerongen said that in his talk with Honecker and Mittag practical questions concerning the development of trade between the two states as well as the overall situation of East-West trade were discussed. He said he had spoken in favor of a higher quality of trade with the GDR in line with requirements and had made a case for giving trade a new quality through technological cooperation between the two states.

"I think trade between the GDR and FRG fully meets the requirements of normal trade at present. The figures will probably bear this out this year, too. But I am fully justified in doubting whether the structure of goods on either side will be appropriate in 5 years time. I believe that some prior thought must be given to this," he said.

Asked whether he had a signal to pass on to Bonn after his talk with Erich Honecker, he said: "Yes. To be specific: maintain the continuity of policy toward the GDR." At the same time Erich Honecker gave him an assessment of the SDI to take away with him.

Dr Otto Wolff von Amerongen confirmed in response to a further question that the positive development of trade relations is partly the result of the GDR's solid economic development. This applies both to the economic and financial situation. He said in connection with the embargoes and restrictions that stand in the way of expanding East-West trade that he would like to state quite clearly that while fully understanding the issue of one's own security, and of course that of the other side, "We -- and also other European governments -- do not understand why unnecessary things and things that bear no relations to security needs are included in embargo lists. We are therefore in favor of a loose and relatively liberal interpretation of these matters." Broad sections of the American economy share similar views.

Referring to the role of the Leipzig fair in the development of trade and economic relations between East and West, he said that the FRG's DIHT has been able to draw up a very favorable balance-sheet of the fair. The Leipzing fair is a very important factor and a significant barometer for the expansion of trade.

Dr von Amerongen said that small- and medium-sized FRG enterprises, whose share in total turnover now ammounts to about 40 percent, also derive extensive opportunities from the development of economic relations between the GDR and FRG.

FISCHER RECEIVES ZAYKOV, SUPREME SOVIET GROUP

AU161141 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Sep 85 p 2

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 13 September Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Lev Zaykov, CPSU Central Commitee secretary and member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The interlocutors referred with satisfaction to the successful balance and secure prospects of the fraternal cooperation between the GDR and USSR. Utmost importance for its further development is ascribed to the friendly meeting of the general secretaries of the SED and CPSU central committees, Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, this May.

Oskar Fischer expressed the high esteem of the GDR for the decisive contribution of the USSR to the safeguarding of peace.

The GDR emphatically supports the Soviet proposals for halting the arms race.

The foreign minister briefed his guests about the active work of the GDR in the spirit of the coordinated peace policy of the community of socialist states. The GDR undertakes manifold efforts to help in uniting all those who want to prevent a nuclear inferno in a coalition of reason and realism. Both sides stressed the need to expand the political dialogue between states with different social systems in order to eliminate the dangers to peace, further strengthen international cooperation, and promote the revitalization of detente. The talk took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

MINISTER, PARTY OFFICIAL VISITING HANNOVER

LD181809 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1044 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Hannover, 18 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR minister of machine tools and processing machinery construction, Rudi Georgi, and the director of the Machine Construction and Metallurgy Department of the SED Central Committee, Gerhard Tautenhahn, arrived in Hannover today to visit the Sixth European Machine Tool Exhibition. In the course of their visit they will hold talks with leading representatives of industry and commerce and inspect the exhibitions of participating countries.

IRANIAN REFUGEES HELD AT SCHOENEFELD AIRPORT

LD161721 Hamburg DPA in German 1543 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Berlin, 16 Sep (DPA) -- More than 40 Iranian refugees, who want to ask for political asylum in West Berlin, have been held since this morning at East Berlin's Schoenefeld airport, according to the Alternative Liste [West Berlin Greens Party]. The GDR Interior Ministry gave the Alternative Liste the information "that the Iranians are not in possession of a visa for the FRG and a further journey to West Berlin" is "therefore not possible", the party said.

In reponse to a DPA question, a spokesman for the East Berlin Transport Ministry confirmed that a group of foreigners are being detained at the airport and that it is apparently a question of "valid visas". The spokesman would not comment on the nationality of those detained.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CSSR

LD171248 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 16 (MTI) -- In Prague Monday Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, president of the National Planning Office, negotiated with Svatopluk Potac, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Council of Ministers, president of the State Planning Office. They signed the agenda containing the results of national economic plan coordination for the period of time to run from 1986 to 1990.

The agreement is related to the long term economic and technological-scientific cooperation between the two countries, while it makes up an important part of the drafting of the forthcoming five year plans. The value of commodities delivered mutually and scheduled for the plan period running from 1986 to 1990 is to be 8 thousand million transferable roubles, or 228 thousand million forints. That is, 20 per cent higher than the current value of commodity turnover expected for the period of 1981 to 1985.

Over half of the commodity deliveries to be made under the coordinated agreement will be of engineering industry products. The ratio of electrotechnical and electronics products in Hungarian exports will exceed 30 per cent. Also significant in Hungarian exports are road vehicles and sub-assemblies for road vehicles. As far as imports are concerned the share of the electrotechnical and electronics sectors is to approach 25 per cent. Road vehicle industry imports will be similar in volume. Czechoslovakia is continuing its deliveries of the Avia, Tarta and Skoda-Liaz as well as communal service lorries, while in the forthcoming five year period 50,000 cars are to be supplied to Hungary.

Cooperation between the two countries is getting stronger in microelectronics. Cooperation in the chemical industry is advancing dynamically with an 80 per cent rise envisaged for 1990 as against 1985. It is significant that there will be a continued delivery of basic raw materials and energy sources. Hungary continues to export a significant amount of agricultural and food industry products to Czechoslovakia. The exchange of consumer goods will continue to be substantial. In the years to come organized and private tourism alike will continue to advance.

They consider it important to prolong specialization and cooperation agreements that are already valid to cover the plan period to come, and to reach new ones. The ratio of mutual deliveries of commodities based upon a long term division of labour will exceed 35 per cent of total turnover by the end of the decade. The agreement to cover the period from 1986 to 1990 contains the major areas for the prospective development of economic cooperation. In it a special place has been given to cooperation in car manufactures, and in advancing cooperation in microelectronics, and the manufacture of chemical fibers.

At the talks the tasks in elaborating the Long Term Programme of Economic and Technological Scientific Cooperation Between the Two Countries to Cover the period of Time up to the Year 2000 were defined.

Lajos Faluvegi was received by Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak prime minister.

Lajos Faluvegi arrived home from Prague on Monday.

LAZAR ATTENDS LUNCHEON WITH HIROHITO, NAKASONE

LD180916 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The emperor of Japan has received Gyorgy Lazar. Emperor Hirohito gave a luncheon in honor of the Hungarian premier.

The luncheon was also attended by Prime Minister Nakasone, with whom Gyorgy Lazar held a detailed exchange of of opinions yesterday.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SINGAPORE FOREIGN MINISTER

Meets With Losonczi

LD171254 Budapest MTI in English 1057 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 17 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Tuesday met in parliament Suppiah Dhanabalan, minister of foreign affairs and culture of the Republic of Singapore, currently on an official visit in Hungary as guest of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

At the cordial meeting the parties reviewed possibilities of development of the two countries' relations and some important questions of the international life. The meeting was attended by Peter Varkonyi and Kemal Siddique, Singapore's ambassador to Hungary.

Meets Varkonyi, Departs

LD180948 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The foreign minister of Singapore has left Budapest. Suppiah Dhanabalan paid an official visit to Hungary at the invitation of his Hungarian counterpart Peter Varkonyi. The guest from Singapore held talks yesterday afternoon on economic cooperation and the expansion of trade with Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi. Dhanabalan was also received by Pal Losonczi.

BRIEFS

EXPLOSIVES TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE -- MTI -- The Hungarian National Mining and Metallurgical Federation organized the 8th International onference on the Technology of Explosives in Balaton Fured, starting on 4 September. This is the second time that the experts of the socialist European countries are meeting in Hungary. This forum gives us the opportunity to brief each other about new technologies, as well as about development, and to see a demonstration of Hungarian methods. The conference will be held in three sections and 50 lectures will be given. The experts will study the employment of Hungarian explosives technology on the site at the Bakonyi bauxite mines and the stone quarries in Uzsa followed by a visit to the Nitrokemia enterprise where new products will been seen. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Sep 85 p 9 AU]

BANK TALKS WITH W. EUROPEANS -- (MTI) -- Matyas Timar, chairman of the Hungarian National Bank, had talks in Copenhagen and Amsterdam from 29 August to 3 September at the invitation of Erik Hoffmeyer, president of the Danish National Bank, and Dr Willem Frederick Duisenberg, chairman of the Netherlands Central Bank. Matyas Timar discussed with his hosts the possibilities of further financial and bank contacts with the countries involved and international questions in the monetary world. Matyas Timar, who was also received by Finance Minister Palle Simonsen in Denmark, had discussions with the leaders of several commerical banks of both countries. The chairman of the Hungarian National Bank arrives home on 4 September. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Sep 85 p 9 AU]

IMF DELEGATION TO CONSIDER POLAND'S READMISSION

AU181653 Paris AFP in English 1644 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Sept 18 (AFP) -- A delegation of senior officials from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) arrived here today to discuss the possibility for readmitting Poland into the organization, official sources said. The delegation is to remain here 10 days, a government spokesman said, adding: "We hope its talks will be fruitful". Western diplomats said it was possible that Poland's candidacy would be considered at the IMF's General Assembly at the end of this month in Seoul.

GLEMP ISSUES STATEMENT, DEPARTS ON U.S. TRIP

'Text' of Statement

AU171034 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 12 Sep 85 pp 1, 6

[Unattributed report: "Statement by the Primate of Poland"]

[Text] Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, will make a pastoral journey to the United States from 17 to 24 September. He will visit concentrations of American Poles in Philadelphia, Washington, and Detroit. We publish below the text of the primate of Poland's statement, supplied by the Episcopate Press Office, on the nature and purpose of this pastoral visit to the United States:

I intended to make a pastoral journey to the United States 3 years ago, but it never came about. The route of the journey was to include most of the localities where people of Polish origin live. At the present time I have abandoned this intention because the United States is so huge that a visit to the most important cities alone would take more time than I can spend on any one visit. I decided to make several successive journeys, which will permit me to reach even the smallest places. The journey which I am commencing on Tuesday will last 1 week and will embrace Philadelphia, Washington, and Detroit.

Cardinal Krol, archbishop of Philadelphia, has already been to Poland many times. He visited Cardinal Wyszynski, and honored me with his presence at the inauguration of my mission in Warsaw. Therefore I am going to Philadelphia with joy because I will at least partly repay my debt of gratitude. In the region of Philadelphia there is also Doylestown, where the Pauline fathers -- the same ones who have a monastery in Czestochowa -- have built a pilgrimage center that is eagerly visited by Americans of Polish origin. However, in the region of Detroit, where Edmund Szoka, my friend from the time I was a student, is archbishop, lies the city of Orchard Lake, which possesses a group of schools, of which the chief one is a Polish seminary that is celebrating the 100th anniversary of its existence this year. I am being led to Washington by the pleasant duty of revisiting Bishop James W. Malone, chairman of the National Conference of American Bishops, who was our guest in Poland last May.

I call my journey a pastoral one for several reasons. It is the church's duty to concern itself with emigrants leaving the country because they need pastoral care in their mother tongue and according to the tradition of their own country. The process of integration into another society in the country of resettlement is a difficult one, lasting for generations. During this process, the emigrants are suspended, as it were, between the old and new societies. This is a delicate situation, which demands interaction between many factors, including the religious factor.

In addition, every bishop has the duty to perform evangelical work, which he may not narrow down to his own family circle or to his place of residence. Church law demands that bishops feel responsible for the church's development all over the world. This is one of the universalist features of the Catholic Church. Finally, bishops all over the world are joined by a bond which we call collegiality. It requires joint pastoral initiatives, as well as the conduct of study into the religious situation in the modern world, in which an exchange of experiences between various countries is very helpful.

These are therefore numerous and far-reaching tasks. I trust I will succeed in discharging them. I thank everyone present here for their help, because even the presentation of these tasks alone is a good start.

Warsaw, 11 September, 1985

Leaves Warsaw 17 Sep

LD171545 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 17 -- Poland's primate, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, left Warsaw today for a pastoral trip to the United States. In the course of the week-long tour the cardinal will visit Philadelphia, Washington, and Detroit to celebrate numerous masses and meet with representatives of U.S. clergy and local Polonia. The primate's tour includes a visit to the Paulite fathers' monastery in Doylestown near Philadelphia, and the Polish Theological Seminary in Orchard Lake near Detroit. At Warsaw airport the primate was seen off by representatives of Poland's Episcopate, and its secretary, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski. Also present were representatives of the Office for Religious Affairs.

VATICAN CITES BISHOPS' PASTORAL LETTER

LD141836 Vatican City International Service in English 1345 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw: The Polish bishops conference has distributed a pastoral letter to be read in all parishes in Poland tomorrow for the annual social communication day. In the letter the bishops announced the danger of context in which information (?means) are used towards ideological and political ends in order to dominate the entire society. [sentence as heard] They also denounced the various restrictions and limitations imposed on the Catholic press. The bishops (?affirmed) that those responsible for disseminating information must respect the truth and fundamental values of cultural and national (?affiliations). Recognizing the good of mass communications, they urged the public to use communication as freemen in a critical and wise way.

BARCIKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY, LEADERSHIP

AU131211 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 85 p 3

[Interview with PZPR Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski by Lech Winiarski: "Realism and Unconventional Methods"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Winiarski: Right now you occupy the post of economic secretary in the party leadership. From this perspective, what sort of chances and dangers to our development on the threshold of the 21st century do you see? I mean a vision of the future facing society, as well as your view on progress and hitches in emerging from the crisis.

Barcikowski: Let us not use such concepts as vision or even an economic jump. Society needs greater determination and a greater will to fight our difficulties. In the meantime, we are still experiencing a lack of faith in the point of hard work. Many people are still convinced that the state should give. I meet people like these at election meetings and even at party conferences. More and more wage demands, applications for concessions, and so on are being made. I am accustomed to saying what I think openly, and during the Sejm election campaign I oppose such demands firmly because they carry the danger of greater inflation.

However, I am deeply convinced that Poland is able to extricate itself from the crisis and enter the road of development. We have three factors determining success: a considerable production potential, rich natural resources, and enormous manpower. Although the production base has aged, we will begin renewing it during the next 5-year period in order to curb depreciation and introduce modern technology. We must do this. Our natural resources are beginning to diminish, but even so they are still considerable and will last many years yet, provided they are used rationally.

The most important matter is the shaping of human mentality and creative attitudes. With the aid of central resources, we must step up scientific-technological progress to suit the requirements of today, but at the same time we must combine this progress with workers initiative.

Winiarski: Do you think economic education and the degree of understanding of the new economic approach inside the party itself are satisfactory?

Barcikowski: All of us lack realism -- both in society and in the party. This realism has been lacking for too long. We are emerging very slowly from the time when everything in our social lives was questioned. It takes time to regain balanced social thinking. Above all, we must bring about a general awareness that there is no point in expecting the same chances for overcoming the crisis that existed previously. The current crisis coincides with the world crisis, which did not exist before. Competitiveness in exports looks completely different now from how it looked before. Consider the shipping industry -- what are the possibilities of exporting ships in the present world situation? Were it not for Soviet orders, this industry would be in a tragic situation.

Similar export barriers exist in other industrial branches.

Right now we are trying to bring production back to its 1979 level. However, one must remember that the relatively high production level then was the result of a high level of imports. If we were able to give our industry such an imports boost today, production would probably rise by some 10 percent. But this is impossible. The conclusion is that productivity is a fundamental issue in Poland.

Winiarski: Do you think the new generation, which will shortly face the social challenge of the 21st century, is ready for this?

Barcikowski: This generation is already starting to participate in social life and production. I do not like making easy generalizations. I believe that professionally young people are much better prepared for life than we were at the same age. One must perceive all the good qualities of young people and help perpetuate them. From my contacts I have gained a very good opinion of some young activities. For example, I have met chairmen of young people's housing cooperatives. They are excellent organizers and many of them already have many successes in this work. I am confident that the doors will be open for people like this.

However, there are quite numerous cases of passiveness, "grudges," and lack of responsibility even for one's own fortunes. I once had a shock in Krakow as first secretary of the Krakow PZPR Committee when a delegation of students from the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy came to me with the complaint that although they had been given a new student hostel -- this hostel and no...day nursery. I had no idea at that time about such a problem. In my student days, students did not have children. Now they are demanding both grants and day nurseries!

Winiarski: How do you assess young people's advancement and the implementation of the cadres policy adopted at the 13th plenum?

Barcikowski: There is an urgent need for unconventional methods of action in the economy and social life. An influx of young, educated, and energetic people is needed. Everyone who fulfills these conditions and wishes to assume responsibility has a chance for advancement. Conservative opposition from older people is, in my view, a rather insignificant phenomenon.

Winiarski: Society is still sensitive to the danger of the party and state authorities separating themselves from the people and of a return to the beautification of life....

Barcikowski: I can assure you that with the present system of information it is difficult for the secretary of a local party cell to hide negative phenomena from the Central Committee or present them in an optimistic light. We simply receive signals about this through another channel, which may later cause unpleasantness to the comrade concerned. The expectations of the central authoritites possess decisive importance for the honesty of information. I remember when a constant increase in harvests was demanded from the "regions" while I was agriculture minister in the seventies. So the harvests did "rise," but later I could not account for 2 million metric tons of grain. Neither the Central Committee nor the Sejm nor the government need "successes" like this.

Winiarski: You were chairman of the PZPR Deputies' Club in the Eighth Sejm. In April you spoke out in the columns of our paper on the subject of the club's achievements. Could you please give a more general assessment of party activity inside the Polish Parliament?

Barcikowski: Even at the beginning of revolutionary activity by workers parties, great importance was attached to their influence through the medium of representative bodies. The Ninth PZPR Congress gave this good tradition a new least on life and raised it to a high status. I therefore wish to underline not only the importance of patty representatives in the Sejm, but also their presence in the people's councils. I am chairman of the State Council People's Council Commission. My appointment to this function stems from a tendency to strengthen the position of the people's councils and their chairmen vis-a-vis the administration. The initiative displayed by party deputies and councillors should raise the standard of activity of all mandate holders -- who, after all, constitute the bodies of people's authority.

This fact should give rise to a real supremacy of representative bodies over the administration, and not just a facade-like one, and to real control over its doings, not just a formal one. This is the path of party activity. Party teams are not yet fully playing the role of the proverbial "yeast" everywhere. Nor are all people's councils availing themselves of their new statutory powers yet. This process must develop gradually. I believe the huge role of the Sejm since the Ninth PZPR Congress in reforming our legislation, improving the economy, perfecting the functioning of the administrative apparatus, and so on is worthy of emulation by all representative and self-government bodies.

RAKOWSKI SPEAKS TO WROCLAW UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

AU161227 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Sep 85 p 2

[PAP: "We Must Look at the World Realistically, Not Give in to Myths"]

[Text] The meeting between Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, Sejm candidate on the national list, and students from Wroclaw University in Golin near Wolow [date not given] lasted almost 5 hours.

In the first part of the meeting he presented Poland's most important sociopolitical and economic problems and discussed the organization of the government's work, as well as his own daily duties. The government, he stressed, is today acting under circumstances that are particularly difficult for Poland, and every day we are faced with the need to make economic, social, educational, and cultural decisions. The difficult decisions include how to improve the standard of living and raise wages. Many professional groups are dissatisfied with the level of wages. However, it is known that the state's financial possibilities are very restricted. Unfortunately, a part of society is still clinging to the conviction that the authorities can do anything. Yet the authorities need effective social support. On the government's initiative we have adopted a law on combatting parasitism, and we still hear complaints that too many people in Poland are living the easy life and that there are too many who were born on Sunday, so to speak. A law on the combatting of speculation has been adopted, but we are still encountering many signs of this phenomenon every day. The point is to enforce the observance and implementation of these laws, and of the law as a whole. This is an important area of social obligation.

I believe that you young people must look at the world realistically and not give in to myths, M. Rakowski stressed. You should assess the reality in which man functions and aim to understand the motives behind his actions. I ask you to possess realism and logically assess the situation, where it is facts that count. Of course, we have also made mistakes in Poland in the recent past. For example, during the greatest crisis period we as a nation "treated" ourselves to work-free Saturdays, and now we are talking people into working on these same Saturdays, often paying them three times more. How much does a Pole work? We know that sometimes he does not spend these 8 hours working. If we carry on like this, it will not be good. That is why when people ask me at pre-election meetings: What are you going to do as Sejm deputy," I reply: I think we must quite simply work better.

At the end of the long meeting there was an improvised press conference. Ask me questions -- I will answer every one, M. Rakowski said.

Why is opposition activity not permitted? It depends on what sort of opposition it is, was the reply. If it is the kind that exists inside the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, then I will support it. As a communist I will never tolerate the kind of opposition group that questions the political basis of socialist Poland. In Great Britain there is an opposition Labor Party, which seeks out the mistakes of its opponents and tries to assume power, but how does it differ in principle? It does not. Therefore, the existence of an opposition is not at all a criterion for democracy in a state.

Female students are having children, but how should they be raised if one has to wait 15 years and more for an apartment? I am opposed to students being mothers, M. Rakowski said. This is a huge misconception. First of all, you should educate yourselves and gain knowledge and a profession, since you are studying. Family planning by students should not be an empty sound.

Why is propaganda not always convincing? I do not agree with this view, M. Rakowski retorted. I agree that there are many weaknesses and shortcomings, but in propaganda there are as many specialists as there are recipients. Everywhere we hear the view that Polish television is poor, but tests show that 16 million people watch the news every day. I do not know of a single country where the opinion on propaganda is good. There is no individual propaganda which would satisfy every single person.

Many more questions were asked: How should the education crisis be combatted, how should a better use of college graduates be guaranteed, and will the new Sejm pass a law on young people. What does the deputy premier think of the social base of authority in Poland? The deputy premier replied exhaustively, with heated argumentation. He spoke convincingly and polemically, and all this in an atmosphere of honest and friendly discussion.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES INOWROCLAW AWARD CEREMONY

AU161151 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14-15 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Report on speech by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, at a ceremony to mark the 800th anniversary of Inowroclaw, in Inowroclaw on 13 September]

[Excerpt] Someone may ask why we are recalling the past and why we want present as well as future generations to remember it well. The answer is simple. The pages of history tell us indubitable truths. A strong Poland means a strong and developing Inowroclaw. Periods of weakness and collapse brought disaster to the city and suffering to its inhabitants.

The past tells us this and the present testifies to it. We are living through difficult times at present. However, it is also true that the number of Inowroclaw's citizens has doubled in reborn Poland, its economic potential has increased, a whole series of its factories has been honored with high state decorations, and its possible future development into one of Poland's main health resorts has been outlined.

That was only the first conclusion: There are also others. Clouds have darkened the world's political horizon. Forces hostile to us are raising their voices -- forces we know so well from our turbulent history. They are exploiting a period of international tension and the sure support of their imperialist protectors. Under these circumstances must we ask ourselves where our place is, what we should be doing, and where we should look for support.

The struggle for peace, disarmament, and a reduction in international tensions is at one and the same time a struggle for our existence, for conditions that allow peaceful and creative work, and for the future of our children and grandchildren. This battle proceeds in the international arena, but it is also underway within your own country, and it manifests itself in the collective efforts of the people, in the individual actions of every Pole, and in every workplace.

Let us remember that only the strong count in the world. The strong are respected by their enemies and valued by their friends and allies. All that weakens our state threatens our interests, as properly understood. All that strengthens our state, strengthens our feeling of security, as well as improves prospects of overcoming the difficulties of which there is no shortage in our everyday lives. We are capable of achieving a great deal, of accomplishing far more than those who welcome every expression of unrest in Poland can imagine -- they who are deeply worried when they see order and work being done in Poland.

We only need to believe in our powers: We know we possess them, having learned that we have them in bad times as well as good. We will be able to increase these powers if we manage to reach agreement on matters that are more important than the differences that divide us -- if we remember the lessons of history, a long chain of experiences that remind us that a sovereign, strong, and governable state brings great good to the nation. The history of our country attests to the truth of this, as does the history of this city, which today receives a decoration whose name strikes a chord in the heart of every patriot -- the Order of Poland's Rebirth.

SIWICKI MEETS WITH AIR DEFENSE FORCES VOTERS

AU171319 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 14-15 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Major Janusz Pruszkowski: "Army General F. Siwicki Among Voters in the Home Air Defense Forces"]

[Excerpts] "We must look forward, for there is no other way." These words by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, who is a candidate for PPR Sejm deputy on the national list, seemed to characterize the climate of his election meeting with representatives of military circles and their families, as well as with civilian employees of the Home Air Defense Forces.

The meeting took place on 13 September at the headquarters of the first Warsaw Home Air Defense fighter squadron. Those taking part warmly welcomed the minister of national defense, who was a delegate of the Home Air Defense Forces party organization at the ninth congress and is a member of the primary party organization of this oldest air force unit in the Polish People's Army.

In a discussion, Army General Florian Siwicki expressed satisfaction at the possibility of meeting with representatives of military circles and with civilian employees of the Home Air Defense Forces. Replying to questions and referring to the problems touched upon during the meeting, he said that the meeting has been yet another clear illustration of the well-known truth that our army is an integral part of the nation, safeguarding its independent existence and socialist development. He also discussed the most important topics of the still-complicated international situation, and against this background described some aspects of state security. He stressed that maintaining a high level of combat readiness by the armed forces is a real necessity, stemming from the real and tense international situation caused by the United States and other NATO states, the sharp class struggle taking place between the systems, and the constantly growing danger of war.

General Siwicki also referred to the country's sociopolitical and economic situation, as well as to the significance of the present election campaign for the country's further comprehensive development. Finally, he expressed the conviction that by taking universal part in the elections, soldiers will display their joint responsibility for Poland, for its present and future its position in the world, strength and security, and further fortune.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY EGYPTIAN MAGAZINE

AU161749 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 15 Sep 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] On 7 September Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received 'Abd al-Aziz Sadiq, chief editor of the Egyptian magazine UKTUBAR, and granted him the following interview:

Question: Your Excellency, numerous events of particular importance to the political life of Romania have taken place in your country over the past year. I would like you to refer to the achievements registered over the past year that show prospects for Romania's development in the next 5 years.

Answer: Last year Romania celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation that opened up the road to building a new social system in Romania, developing it socioeconomically, and strengthening its national independence and sovereignty. At the end of last year, the 13th party congress drafted the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and guidelines for our development up to the year 2000.

During the years of socialist construction, Romania has covered several historic stages and is now in the stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society. I want to mention the fact that this year industrial output is more than 100 times higher than in 1944, agriculture is more than 7 times higher, and the national income more than 32 times higher. All this has permitted us to allocate considerable funds for the country's development allowing us to create a strong, modern industry, to mechanize agriculture, to ensure vigorous progress for science, culture, and education, and to improve the material and cultural standard of living of our people. Whoever visits Romania is able to note for himself the large industrial and agricultural construction, and the building of housing and other sociocultural establishments that have radically changed our country's image.

This year -- the final year of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan -- the efforts of our entire people aim at the optimal fulfilment of the development plan and the overall 5-year plan in order to set a positive base for the next 5-year plan. Although we have had a difficult winter and long period of drought, we have been able to overcome these difficulties. On the whole, industrial output is some 5 percent higher than in the preceding year, and we will probably conclude this year with a growth rate of some 6 percent. This will permit us to end the overall 5-year plan with positive results and to have an appropriate base for proceeding to the implementation of the targets of the new 1986-90 5-Year Plan. In agriculture we will ensure -- under the climatic conditions I have mentioned -- crops that will permit us to secure proper supplies for the people and to meet other requirements of the national economy. On the whole, we believe that our general development this year is good.

In the 1986-90 period we want to continue the general development of industrial production at a 6-7 percent rate. We place special stress on proceeding from extensive development to intensive development, on improving the quality and technological level of all products, and on achieving a new scientific-technological revolution as one of the basic conditions for ensuring the constant progress of our country. In agriculture we focus on efforts on achieving a highly productive, intensive agriculture and a new agrarian revolution in our country.

We continue to develop all other areas as well. We proceed from the imperative need to concentrate our efforts even more vigorously in the direction of research and of perfecting education and cultural activity in general.

In implementing all these targets we continue to give priority to vigorously developing the energy base and our own sources of raw materials in order to thus ensure the best possible conditions for our homeland's general development. We also attach great importance -- and I want to stress this -- to relations of economic and scientific-technological cooperation with other countries in the world. Of course, we are for constantly expanding cooperation on the principles of equality, mutual advantage, and elimination of any discriminatory practices in international economic relations.

We are convinced that we have everything necessary to meet our future development targets. There is one thing we still need to do, however, namely, ensure peace. This is a decisive factor for Romania, and for all states, in order to be able to implement our programs on socioeconomic development, on improving our standard of living, and on strengthening our national independence and sovereignty.

Question: The meeting between the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan is to take place in November of this year. Esteemed Mr President, I would be grateful if you would impart your feelings in connection with that meeting, knowing that the essential aspect of these talks -- the halting of the arms race and eliminating nuclear missiles from Europe -- is a constant concern of yours.

Answer: The international situation continues to be very serious. The arms race is intensifying and numerous conflicts take place everyday that cause great human and material losses and increase the danger of a new world war. Under current circumstances a new world war would lead to the use of nuclear weapons which threaten the very life on our planet. I think therefore, that the basic issue of our time is to do all we can to halt the arms race, to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to guarantee people their right to existence, life, freedom, independence, and peace.

In this context, an important role is played, undoubtedly, by the negotiations between the USSR and the United States -- countries that possess many nuclear weapons. We welcomed the beginning of negotiations in Geneva between the USSR and the United States in March of this year. However, the first two rounds of talks have yielded no result. On the contrary, the arms race continues as does the stockpiling of new nuclear weapons and missiles in Europe and preparations for expanding the arms race in outer space.

We positively assess the initiatives of the USSR with regard to the moratorium on the deployment of missiles in Europe and a halt to nuclear tests this year. However, up to now the United States has not responded positively to these initiatives. Romania, along with all people, expects the United States to join such measures. This would demonstrate a real desire to act in the direction of halting the nuclear arms race and to proceed with the elimination of them.

It is in this context that we view the meeting between the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and the U.S. President Ronald Reagan. We appreciate this meeting although I believe we should not adopt a position of mere waiting. I believe that all countries -- primarily the NATO, Warsaw Pact member-countries, and European countries in which nuclear missiles are being deployed -- should act with greater determination and assume direct responsibility to force this meeting to conclude with the best results. We must do this in order to halt the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe -- on both sides -- to withdraw existing ones and to bring about the achievement of appropriate accords on nuclear weapons in general, and to stop the militarization of outer space.

I believe that the European countries and all people throughout the world can play an important role in achieving agreements that will halt nuclear danger. We hope that at that meeting the leaders of the two big nuclear states, of the two big states in the world, will take into account the peoples' desire and will do all they can to reach agreements that will open up positive prospects for disarmament and for peace.

Question: The whole world is familiar with your firm position on the cause of the Palestinian people and with the efforts you are making to achieve peace in the Middle East. Taking into consideration, however, the latest Arab developments and the Egyptian ideas launched by President Husni Mubarak after the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, do you believe that your position on the Palestinian cause and on ways to resolve the Palestinian problem is the same? Do you believe that your initiative on organizing a UN-sponsored international conference, with the participation of those concerned, the PLO, and permanent members of the Security Council is still possible?

Answer: Romania has always advocated a political solution to Middle East problems. We have acted to create the necessary conditions for the holding of such negotiations proceeding from the need for Israel to withdraw from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war and from the need to resolve the Palestinian problem on the basis of their right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state. We continue to believe that any initiatives in the direction of a political solution and the achievement of a lasting and just peace on the basis of the principles I have already mentioned must be supported. In view of the current situation, I believe that a UN-sponsored international conference with the participation of all concerned, including the PLO and the permanent members of the Security Council, would be an appropriate framework for negotiations between the sides concerned. Such a conference would permit the surmounting of obstacles created by existing mistrust and by a number of other well-known problems -- this being all the more true since there is already a UN decision demanding the organization of such an international conference.

I want to stress that it is necessary to proceed from the requirement of utilizing all real possibilities in the direction of achieving peace; and -- as experience has taught us -- the United Nations can represent a positive framework for such negotiations. For this very reason, Romania very determinedly advocates such a conference.

I would like to mention the positive cooperation between Romania and Egypt regarding such problems, the identical or very close positions of our countries, and the fact that we both believe that everything should be done to achieve a political and comprehensive solution to Middle East problems. I believe that there are even better possibilities, and everything should be done to dynamize activity in the direction of a political solution in this respect.

Question: Mr President, in May of this year you met for the second time in Bucharest with President Husni Mubarak with whom you had a 2-hour dialogue. We would like to know your opinion on the development of the Romanian-Egyptian relations and on the prospects this summit dialogue has opened for the aspirations toward progress and prosperity of Egyptian and Romanian people.

Answer: It is with great satisfaction that I would like to mention the positive relations between Romania and Egypt to which the meetings and personal friendly relations between myself and President Mubarak have made an important contribution.

The meetings we had this year have confirmed our common position and desire to act to develop Romanian-Egyptian cooperation, as well as active cooperation at an international level, to achieve peace and a new world economic order and to strengthen the independence and sovereignty of each nation. In this context I believe that positive prospects exist to develop economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation between our countries, and to intensify Romanian-Egyptian contacts at various levels, including the continuation of the summit dialogue and contacts.

Romania is determined to do all it can to achieve all understandings and accords concluded with President Mubarak to elevate Romanian-Egyptian cooperation to a higher and higher level. We believe that this is in keeping with the interests of both our countries and peoples, and the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Question: In 1984 Romania was able to pay back 3 billion of its total debts. At the same time, its foreign investments increased, especially in Africa and Asia. How was Romania able to resolve this difficult task: to pay back credits and expand its investments? What influence do such investments exert on the economic and political stability of developing countries?

Answer: The implementation of socioeconomic development programs and the achievements scored by the Romanian people in developing industry, agriculture, and other areas are due to the fact that we have constantly allocated a considerable part of the national income for development and accumulation funds. Over the past 20 years approximately two-thirds of the national income was allocated for the consumption fund and one-third for the development fund. This permitted us to ensure a high development rate of the force of production and to improve our people's standard of living. Within the framework of international cooperation, we acted to achieve production sharing and thus participated in the development of certain developing countries.

For a long period of time we also resorted to financial credits so that at one point we had foreign debts of more than $10 billion. We noted, however, that excessively high interest rates and the financial policy practiced by the large industrialized imperialist powers gave birth to great difficulties and in fact made it impossible to resort to credit. Therefore, we decided not to resort to foreign credits and to begin paying them back as soon as possible. In actual fact, by the end of this year we will reduce the total amount of credits we had in 1980 by some 50 percent and hope that in the coming 2-3 years we will completely pay back our foreign debts. I am mentioning this because the great difficulties faced by the developing countries are well known -- countries that have to cope with paying off very high debts at unbearable interest rates.

We have reduced our foreign debts while continuing our domestic investment policy. We have not reduced domestic investments; on the contrary, we have ensured their increase year by year and have strengthened international cooperation with the developing countries, thus participating in the achievement of certain projects in those countries by even granting them certain credits. It has not been easy, but we have been able to ensure this because we have had a strong economic base, and a developed industry and agriculture that have permitted us to carry out appropriate exports in order to cope with things.

I would also like to mention the fact that Romania did not reduce the working people's wages and real incomes during this period. On the contrary, over a 5-year period real incomes will increase 8 percent. The people's general incomes increase as do social expenditures by the state for medicare, education, pensions, allowances for children and other expenditures.

We have taken firm measures to cut back on certain uneconomical imports, to intensify the production process, and to eliminate waste in our country, thus ensuring -- I want to repeat -- the continuation of the country's investments and development, including the improvement of the people's standard of living. We want to continue this policy in the future and intensify cooperation with the developing countries and other countries in the world.

Proceeding from this and taking into account Romania's experience, I believe that the developing countries themselves must make efforts to cooperate more closely to ensure their socioeconomic development. It is, however, necessary to reach a comprehensive solution to the problem of foreign debts, such as their cancellation for certain countries, the reduction of certain debts, a radical lowering of interest rates, and especially a long-term rescheduling -- over 15-20 years -- of the repayment of these debts by the developing countries. Only in this way will the developing countries be able to ensure allocation of the necessary means for their socioeconomic development, for improving their peoples' standard of living, and for creating conditions so as to be able to repay debts in the future.

In any case, Romania's and other countries' experience demonstrates that the only means of strengthening economic independence and ensuring the country's development is to always allocate a considerable part of the national income for development and accumulation funds. One cannot utilize everything! No country has developed or will be able to develop unless it takes the future into account -- that means saving from what is being produced in order to ensure tomorrow's development.

Question: Mr President, this year people in the world celebrated the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, a war that claimed more than 50 million victims from various countries in the world. The Romanian Army and people participated with all their human and material resources, together with anti-Hitlerite and anti-Nazi forces, in the final victory over fascism. Your Excellency, would you please tell us what your opinion is of those glorious events lived by our generation, so that later generations may draw the necessary conclusions?

Answer: The 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, which caused great human and material losses hard to assess today, was an opportunity to recall the causes that brought that war, the ways and means that led to the defeat of fascism and Hitlerite Germany, and to victory, as well as an opportunity to review events following World War II.

People must never forget that World War II took place because of the policy of German fascism and fascism in general, and because of the imperialist policy aimed at dominating the whole world. The war broke out because of the peoples' lack of unity and determination vis-a-vis the policy practiced by fascist circles in that period. The war brought about the anti-Hitler coalition and scores and scores of people rose up to fight to win independence and to defeat fascism. Thus the victory in World War II is the result of the huge struggle of scores and scores of people, who -- in one form or another -- made great sacrifices. A decisive role was indeed played by the USSR, which paid the greatest toll, and other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition. However, one must never forget the great contribution made by the European people and by people on other continents who fought with weapons in their hands against fascism.

As far as Romania is concerned, at one point circumstances under the fascist dictatorship in Romania subordinated the country to Hitler's Germany, which meant its participation -- at a certain time -- in the war against the USSR. The Romanian people, the patriotic forces, and primarily the RCP always -- from the very beginning -- rose with all their might against the war.

Our party and people carried out a combined activity against the war and fascist dictatorship and thus achieved the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 1944. This permitted the Romanian Army as a whole to join the Soviet Army and other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition and to participate actively in the struggle against Hitler's Germany, thus freeing -- within a short period of time -- the whole of our country and then struggling, together with the Soviet Army, to contribute to the liberation of Hungary, the CSSR, and Albania, up to the final victory. The sacrifices made by the Romanian Army and the contribution made by the Romanian people to the victory over fascism demonstrated that the Romanian people had always been against fascism, that they struggled with all their might to ensure their freedom and indpendence and to completely defeat fascism, up to the final victory.

Unfortunately, after World War II the policy of mistrust and intensifying the arms race followed, thus leading to today's situation. Therefore, the celebration of the 40th anniversary of World War II must bring about an intensified struggle against war, and for peace and the strengthening of cooperation and unity of all people and forces who do not want a new world war that would turn -- as I have mentioned -- into a nuclear catastrophe. Let us do all we can for general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for a policy of detente, peace and cooperation among all nations in the world.!

Question: The commemoration of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki nuclear catastrophies occasioned great events. Some 40 years after those tragic events, the world continues the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, into which Third World countries are also drawn. Where do these funds come from? Why are they spent? What is the influence of the arms race on peoples' lives? Mr President, would you please present your opinion on this subject?

Answer: The 40th anniversary of the use -- for the first time -- of nuclear weapons in Hiroshima and Nagasaki has, indeed, occasioned great events throughout the world against nuclear weapons and for the complete elimination of any kind of nuclear weapons from military arsenals. The consequences of nuclear weapons are felt even today. Meanwhile, huge nuclear bombs have been manufactured and nuclear weapons have been stockpiled capable of destroying the whole of mankind several times over.

The arms race has led to more than $800 billion in expenditures for weapons this year. It is obvious that the stockpiling of new weapons, primarily of nuclear weapons, constantly increases the threat of a catastrophe that would destroy the very conditions of life and existence on our planet. However, at the same time these huge expenditures for the production of nuclear weapons exert a direct influence on the general economic situation; they worsen it, aggravate the world economic crisis, and increase unemployment, which has assumed greater proportions than ever before, affecting the working people's standard of living, even in the developed countries. As I have mentioned before, the developing countries are in a particularly grave situation from this point of view.

This is why it is necessary for us to intensify efforts and to do all we can so that all people in the world, irrespective of social systems or philosophic and religious concepts, may take action toward halting the arms race and proceeding to nuclear disarmament, to completedly eliminating nuclear weapons, and to halting the militarization of outer space. It is necessary for us to do all we can to stop or bring about the cessation of existing military conflicts and to solve all disputes between states by negotiations alone.

At the same time, Romania firmly advocates the reduction of military expenditures by all states, in the belief that merely a 10 percent reduction of current military expenditures would make some $80 billion available that could be used for development purposes and for helping the developing countries. Cutting back on military expenditures is an objective requirement for halting armaments in general, for ensuring peace, improving the peoples' standard of living, ensuring their socioeconomic development, and for strengthening their independence, sovereignty, and freedom.

Question: Your Excellency, permit me to ask if you have anything to convey to the Egyptian people through the magazine UKTUBAR, knowing that soon we will celebrate the 12th anniversary of the victory won by our Armed Forces in the glorious October war?

Answer: I would like to express complete satisfaction with the existing positive relations between the Romanian and Egyptian people and to wish for the constant strengthening and development of friendship and cooperation between our peoples. I also want to wish the friendly Egyptian people great success in their economic and social development, in strengthening their national independence and sovereignty, and in improving their material and cultural standard of living. I wish them a life of complete freedom and peace!

CEAUSESCU CLOSING SPEECH TO PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

AU162112 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the concluding session of the Third Congress of the National Council of County People's Councils on 11 September in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The Congress of People's Councils ends with the unanimous adoption of programs, other decisions, and draft bills that confer great prospects to developing all our fatherland's localities, raising Romania to higher peaks of progress and civilization, and ensuring its progress toward the golden society, communism! (cheers and loud applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!" "Ceausescu -- heroism; Romania -- communism!")

A large number of comrades have taken the floor during the plenary proceedings and in sections. They thoroughly examined activities thus far, in a critical and self-critical spirit. At the same time, they presented many proposals and assumed various commitments in order to eliminate negative states of affairs and improve the entire activity of people's councils and overall activities, with a view to expediently implementing the programs and the 5-year development plan for the 1986-90 period.

We can say that we have bright prospects for promoting our socioeconomic development and raising the people's material and intellectual living standard. We must set out from this congress with the firm determination to do our best to commendably attain the targets set by the 13th party congress and the program to build a comprehensively developed socialist society and advance toward communism! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!" "We will work and struggle so that the country may flourish!")

At the conclusion of these congress preceedings, we can state that both the county conferences and the preparations for the congress, on the one hand, and the entire unfolding of the congress proceedings, on the other hand, have clearly emphasized the broad and democratic nature of local state power bodies.

We can also state that, within the framework of our revolutionary workers democracy, this congress represented a higher form of socialist democracy, which ensures all our people's broad participation in running all spheres of activity and the entire domestic and foreign policy and in consciously shaping their own destiny and bright, free, and independent future. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu -- RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

There is no doubt that the critical and self-critical discussions conducted here and the commitments assumed represent very important factors and guarantee that all necessary conclusions were drawn and that everybody is determined to work to improve overall activities. However, I must again mention now, at the end of this congress, that criticism and self-criticism alone as well as mere commitments do not suffice. All people's councils, all participants in the congress, and all working people must realize that the best proof of their understanding and observation of commitments assumed is the way in which they will work to implement the decisions and programs adopted.

Therefore, we must do everything to ensure that in 1990 our country will have commendably fulfilled the adopted programs and met the targets of the new stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, so as to be able to aim at a higher stage of development. Only thus can we say that what we have discussed here and the self-criticism and commitments we have made have been carried out and that all necessary conclusions have been drawn! I am convinced that all of us will proceed accordingly, comrades! (loud cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu -- RCP!" "Ceausescu -- heroism; Romania -- communism!")

Comrades, I would like to openly state that I hope there will be less need for criticism and self-criticism at the next congress in 1990 and that we will meet that congress with increasingly better results. I would like my speech to that congress to include as few criticisms and as much praise as possible concerning your work! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu -- RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

Therefore, I would like now, at the end of the congress, to draw attention to the need to do everything possible to implement the programs for self-management, self-supply, self-administration, and self-financing. They confer prospects and a wonderful framework for creating the prerequisites for implementing communist principles in our society.

We must also proceed to firmly carry out the systematization and reconstruction of our fatherland's localities. In order to assist the people's councils in attaining these goals, as of 1986 we will allocate from central state funds the appropriate moneys for the yearly construction of at least 20,000 apartments in communes and villages. (loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!") At the same time, an important number of dwellings and apartments will be built from the citizen's own funds.

On this basis, we will build communal centers in all our communes by 1990, and along with the dwellings to be finished by the year 2000 we should complete, in general, the reconstruction of communes. This will turn all our fatherland's communes into strong socioeconomic and cultural centers, that is, into commune-towns, which can ensure increasingly better living and working conditions for all inhabitants of these localities. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

Likewise, we must consider adopting a special program to assist the moving of certain pensioners from big cities into communes, to create appropriate housing and living conditions for them and ensure that they can also carry out certain useful activities which will maintain their health as well as their healthy spirit. (lively and loud applause)

As I said at the opening of the congress, all these measures and programs adopted will ensure further increase in the socioeconomic development level of the fatherland's counties and localities, thus creating conditions for true equality of rights among all the fatherland's citizens and for approximating living and working conditions in communes and towns. Actually, this is the way to ensure the disappearance of differences between towns and villages and to create conditions for the citizens of Socialist Romania, regardless of the place they live in, to have the same working, living, and cultural conditions and the same opportunities for asserting their creative capacity and serving the fatherland and people in all circumstances! (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu -- Romania; our esteem and pride!")

This is the only way in which we can create conditions for Romania's passage to communist society and for securing the best living conditions and freedom for our people as well as the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland! (loud cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu -- RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!")

Esteemed comrades: as I stressed in my opening speech, we have everything required for implementing our development programs and 13th party congress decisions. It is now of decisive importance to carry out practical and organizational activity in all fields.

All people's councils, and all county people's councils, as well as all party bodies and organizations must resolutely proceed to properly organize work in all spheres of activity; I particularly draw attention to this aspect.

Comrades, we have good programs but, as practice has shown, the programs alone are not enough. We should improve the working style and methods and raise the management of the entire activity to the level of requirements set by the 13th party congress. Let us ensure that each people's council and the management of each socioeconomic unit and party organization commendably fulfills its role in organizing and running the entire activity, so as to deserve the trust put into it by the party and people. (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants "Ceausescu and the people!")

I would like to mention once more that, once you are back home, you must firmly work to commendably fulfill the production plan in industry and all other fields for this year and the entire 5-year plan with ever better results so as to lay a sound foundation for the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

I particularly draw attention to the need to take all steps to expediently fulfill the production earmarked for exports.

Likewise, we must immediately proceed to taking the necessary steps to commendably carry out agricultural activities. As of next week -- actually as of 15 September -- we must start sowing operations and work in such a way as to ensure that all fall sowing operations are completed by 10 October. Only thus can we lay a lasting foundation for next year's crop. Let us ensure all conditions for all crops sown this fall to sprout by 25 October for their layering [infratire], thus ensuring that next year we will have good wheat, barley, and other crops.

Likewise, we must commendably carry out all preparations for the spring sowing; I am referring to fall plowing and other operations.

We must also intensify the harvesting of crops. There are certain delays here; therefore we must use all available means and take all steps for all commune inhabitants to participate in harvesting the crops. Nobody should find excuses for failing to harvest the crops in time and without losses! We have everything required for this and we should take all appropriate steps! This is and will be the first proof of the fact that everybody understood what we discussed at this congress and that the commitments assumed and the criticism and self-criticism made were not formal but rather followed by actual deeds and concrete action. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

In conclusion, I express the conviction that the decisions of this congress will bring about an improvement of overall activities and will elevate the work of all people's councils, in accordance with requirements set by the party and country laws, thus meeting the expectations of the broad masses and the nation.

We should firmly aim in our entire activity at unswervingly implementing the 13th party congress decisions. All achievements of each people's council and of all people's councils together must take into account the general interests of the people and of inhabitants in each locality and must serve the overall development of the fatherland, the material and cultural well-being of all working people and the entire nation, and the further enhancement of Romania's material strength, independence, and sovereignty. (loud applause and cheers; chants; "Ceausescu and the people!" "We will work and struggle for the flourishing of the country!")

With the conviction that all people's councils and party bodies and organizations will draw the necessary conclusions and act to improve their future activity, I conclude my speech with the wish addressed to the participants in the congress, the people's councils, all working people, and the entire nation for new success and achievements in all fields, much health and happiness!

I declare the proceedings of the People's Councils Congress closed.

Success in work, comrades!

(loud and prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu -- RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" "Our esteem and pride, Ceausescu -- Romania!"; in an atmosphere of great and ardent enthusiasm and close unity around the party, all those present in the large hall of the congress stand up and cheer prolongedly for the RCP, the leading political force of the entire nation, and for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the party and president of the SR of Romania)

PARLIAMENTARY TALKS WITH HUNGARY CONCLUDE

LD141744 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] The Hungarian-Romanian parliamentary talks have ended in Bucharest. Istvan Sarlos, head of the Hungarian delegation, member of the MSZMP Politburo, chairman of the National Assembly, spoke to his hosts about the fact that Hungary endeavors to develop the economic, political, scientific-cultural, and popular relations. The Hungarian deputies went to see Nicolae Ceausescu, head of state, as well and mutually expressed their intention of developing Hungarian-Romanian relations.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS' PEACE MEETING ENDS

AU182120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/9/1985 -- The proceedings of the third meeting for disarmament and peace of the denominations in Romania concluded in Bucharest, on Wednesday, September 18. The meeting was attended by leaders of this country's 14 denominations and their representatives, by invited guest from 13 countries and eight world Christian organizations.

The following took the floor during the last day's plenary meeting: Dr Ray Hughes (the USA), deputy chairman of the World Pentecostal Confernce, Ernst Schrupp, honoray director of the Biblical School of Wiedenest (The FRG), Pierre Lanares, editor in chief of the magazine CONSCIENCE ET LIBERTE (Switzerland), Lambert Delong, superintendent of the Pentecostal Churches of the FRG, Mihai Husanu, president of the Baptist Denomination in Romania, Uffe Gjerding, the Ecumenical Council of Churches, Archibishop Adrian Hritcu, the Romania Orthodox Archibishipric for central and western Europe, Gianfranco Rossi (Italy), secretary general of the International Religious Liberty Association, Meliton Lazarevic, chief delegate of the Evangelic Christian Denomination in Romania, metropolitcan Antonie Plemadeala of Transylvania (Romania).

In the concluding speech, the patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, Justin Moisescu, said among other things: "During this meeting the denominations in Romania showed their solidarity with the Romaina people in the bosom of whom they carry on their activity and pledged thmselves resolutely to step up their work in defense of life and peace on earth. At the same time, they remain alongside all those who struggle for the removal of the threat of a nuclear war and for the achievement of new world economic order, conducive to the elimination of the old, unjust structures that enhance tension amongst countries and peoples, generate new states of conflict and undermine peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. We are extremely glad to see that our distinguished guests, too, the representatives of churches and Christian organizations abroad, have joined in our action to build a climate of peace worldwide, to preserve life on earth".

For three days the participants debated, in plenum and by sections, questions related to the activity of religious denominations for the propagation of peace and understanding among people. The speakers showed that the denominations in Romania, aware of their mission and responsibility, substantially contributed to promoting the ideals and aspirations for world peace and understanding among believers, and that they were determined to give a fresh impetus to their activity for the triumph of the cause of peace and understanding among peoples, through their specific means.

In the doucments they adopted, being highly appreciative of the international activity carried on by the Romanian state and President Nicolae Ceausescu, the representatives of the religious denominations in Romania expressed their full adhesion to the appeal of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of May this year, backing the Romania state's initiatives, actions and proposals for the establishment of justice and peace of the earth.

The telegram addressed to President Nicolae Ceausescu by the leaders and representatives of the religious denominations in Romania, which they adopted at the end of the proceedings, shows [as received] among other things: The leaders and representatives of the religious denominations in Romania, voicing their believers' unanimous will, in full accordance with all the homeland's sons, reiterate their pledge to contribute with their ability and devotion to the building of an ever more prosperous Romania, to the establishment of relations of confidence, collaboration and mutual respect among all the nations, to the triumph of peace, which means life on our planet.

The third meeting of the religious denominations in Romania also adopted an appeal to all churches, world religious and Christian organizations as well as a letter to the UN secretary-general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, which reads inter alia: We ask you, Mr Secretary General, to make our appeal known to all the member states, the UN fora, its specialized agencies and affiliated non-governmental bodies, our ardent call to jointly work, before it is too late, to safeguard the peoples' sacred right to peace to free and dignified existence.

Adopts Peace Appeal

AU181838 Bucharest AGERPRESS in English 1838 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/9/1985 -- At the end of its debates, the peace and disarmament meeting of the heads and representatives of religious faiths in Romania, held in Bucharest over September 16-18, and attended by foreign religious personalities, adopted an appeal to all churches and international religious organizations.

Showing that "mankind has reached a decisive moment for its existence" as it is "confronted with a number of particularly complex problems", the document says that "the thing that fosters the frightful nightmare of mankind is the aberrant arms race and, above all, the accumulation of new stockpiles of nuclear weapons" which increase "the danger of a new world war which, in the current situation, would inevitably turn into a universal disaster, which would destroy the achievements of human civilization and life itself on our planet."

Highlighting the peace initiatives, proposals and actions of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the document expresses full adhesion to those actions and shows that "the representatives of the religious faiths in Romania, together with the entire Romanian people, believe it to be their duty to contribute, in with the means at their disposal, to promoting the cause of disarmament and safeguarding peace on our planet."

Pointing out that the safeguarding of peace is "a sacred mission and duty" the document shows [as received]: "We address a warm appeal to all churches, to all international religious organizations to join our forces and intensify our actions for the realization of a climate of peace, understanding and cooperation, for the removal of the danger of nuclear war... We address our appeal to all member states of the United Nations Organization, to this very forum of international vocation, to do everything in order to mobilize people and states in a joint struggle for disarmament and peace, for the building of a more just and better world in which each nation may develop freely and independently.

"Let us demand of the leadership of the Soviet Union and of the United States to undertake all efforts so that the Geneva talks on nuclear armament and against the militarization of the outer space may lead to adequate agreements for an end to the deployment of nuclear missiles, for the withdrawal of those already in place until their complete elimination, for the cessation of nuclear tests and for the renunciation of any action towards the militarization of the outer space.

"Let us ask of all states to initiate measures for the freezing of military spending, for a gradual reducation of it and of their armed forces, so that the funds thus released may be used to boost socioeconomic development and aid the poor countries."

DEVELOPMENT OF MOTRU-JILT COALFIELD REVIEWED

AU170830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0747 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/9/1985 -- The Motru-Jilt coalfield was entered in Romania's economic map two decades ago. It supplied over 135 million tons of lignite since, some 50 per cent of which in the current five-year period.

Motru-Jilt contributed some 30 per cent of the national production of fuel coal. Three large mining enterprises operate in this coalfield: Motru, with underground extraction, Lupoaia -- quarry, and Jilt with mixed mining enterprises. These enterprises, subordinated to the Motru coal combine, have been equipped with modern technology -- complete technological lines made up of highly productive hewing, conveyance and dumping equipment. Last year alone they produced over 13 millions tons of lignite.

The mining activity develops intensely matching the building of new urban settlements all over the area: Motru, the seat of the coalfield, counts now 23,000 residents, over 5,300 new flats, school developments for the training of miners and would be miners, a hospital, a polyclinic, cultural establishments, entertainment sites. A new miners' town is coming into being at Matasari.

The Motru-Jilt coalfield has a leading position in the national production of fuel coal.

PRESIDENCY VIEWS ANALYSIS REPORT, ALFONSIN VISIT

Document on Political System

AU181907 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Yugoslavia's Presidency has discussed some most important questions incorporporated in the Final Document of Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System, which was prepared by a commission of the Council for Questions of the Social System. The Presidency concluded that the analysis is in accord with the goals and tasks our society has set in its efforts to further develop and constantly advance the political system of socialist self-management. The Presidency agreed with the appraisal included in the final document that there is no need for any changes in the basic provisions of the Constitution, which determine the character of our federal community and its sociopolitical self-managing system. At the same time, the Presidency positively assessed the document's openness to possible changes in those constitutional provisions that would contribute to the advancement and more successful functioning of the political system, the further development of socialist self-managing relations, and strengthening of the role of self-managing associated labor and the equality of peoples and nationalities in our federal community.

It was emphasized that the critical analysis of the political system should be considered in linkage with the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. This linkage creates the need to fulfill the tasks emanating from these documents as a unified social action. Expressing its support for the basic concept, appraisals, and directions of activities incorporated in this analysis, Yugoslavia's Presidency also made suggestions for its further improvement and stressed the need to elaborate a final document through socially organized, democratic, and constructive public discussions -- a document that would be subsequently adopted by the appropriate organizations and fully implemented by all factors of our sociopolitical system.

Argentine President's Visit

LD182152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1843 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 18 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Argentine dialogue pointed up the significance of the recent ministerial conference of non-aligned countries in Luanda for the resolution of the questions of peace, security, disarmament and the construction of democratic international political and economic relations. The foregoing was stressed at today's session in Belgrade the Presidency of Yugoslavia which discussed the results of the visit to Yugoslavia by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin.

The exchange of views on the international situation, particularly on acute economic problems and their especially grave effects on the developing countries, confirmed the common belief that these questions must be resolved as soon as possible through dialogue with industrialised countries, it was assessed at the session. In the presidency of Yugoslavia's view, this would help to establish more just international relations and create conditions enabling the developing countries to keep abreast with technological development and advancement in the world.

The session noted that the Yugoslav-Argentine talks had borne out the traditionally good relations of the two countries and represented a major stimulus to the further advancement of the cooperation of the two friendly and non-aligned countries. The two sides assessed jointly that real possibilities existed for the further development of overall cooperation, especially on the economic level, it was also pointed out.

'IDEOLOGICAL CRISIS' SEEN IN PARTY LEADERSHIP

AU132027 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 85 p 2

[Vojislav Vignjevic commentary: "Documents and Practice"]

[Excerpts] Although the term "ideological differences" in views on some unsolved problems has now gained currency in the political vocabulary, it is clear that what is involved in this connection is a question of a peculiar kind of ideological crisis, a question of the fact that views on key problems in the LC leadership are not always and everywhere based on the same Marxist starting points, on the starting point of the LCY rogram. This crisis is generated by a trend (its representatives still remain unidentified for the rank and file members) that favors the status quo and feverishly defends it with all available means. However, there are two groups within this trend which are not clearly defined: One of them is the bureaucratic group, and the sole goal of this group is to preserve the achieved positions far from the eyes of the public and the judgement of social and political practice. The bureaucratic watering places are not troubled by stagnant waters and they feel no need for fresher sources... In the second group we would include those well-meaning people whose Marxist knowledge is modest and who are panic-stricken to such an extent that they think that, for instance, the change in a single article of the Law on Associated Labor would abolish self-management in Yugoslavia.

We have really engaged in this little linguistic game about trends and waters to call attention to the following: Despite the fact that the official party way of speech does not include any references to political trends but only to a "relationship of forces" in the LC, it seems that the warnings about the party moving toward a state of factionalism -- that is, to the position of a bourgeois-type coalition of eight powerful parties and their centers -- if the process of federalization continues at the present rate are increasingly topical.

The danger of centralist leadership and organization, which is constantly pointed out, cannot be equated with the aforementioned danger for the simple reason that no one questions the existence and thereby the rights and obligations of the LCs of the republics and provinces. After all, particularism and separatism are active today.

The situation is further complicated by the cadre policy as it is practiced now. The party is unable to distance itself critically from power. Its identification with the state is most evident in the ineffectiveness of work and the lack of authority of the LCY Central Committee. Therefore, those who rank a shortcoming that is by no means a matter of procedure -- that is, the method of election of Central Committee members -- with shortcomings in the activity of the LCY's highest organ in the period between two congresses are right.

It is clear by the nature of things that the Central Committee members who are now in fact "delegated" by the republics and provinces are primarily responsible their own base, that is, their republics and provinces. It is certain that the election of Central Committee members by the congress would represent a further step in making the work of the elected members more democratic and public, bridging the crisis in leadership and restoring the place and role to the Central Committee that it should have according to the LCY Statute and the LCY program.

The structure of leaderships in which the number of workers is smallest and the leaderships' closed and mainly forum-type work that is limited to issuing numerous views and conclusions also represent one of the causes of the crisis in party leadership.

To this it is also necessary to add the increasingly greater prerogatives of the political executive organs, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, or the presidiums of the republican central committee and the provincial committees. The tendency to hush up individual responsibility on the basis of the principle of collective leadership is a question that requires special analysis. All this together makes it impossible to consistently implement the principle of democratic centralism as the basic principle of party work. As far as the implementation of the principle of democratic centralism is concerned, it is essential for the LC to put an end to the practice of negotiations and to ensure that, after democratically argued discussions, the views of the majority will be unconditionally carried out at all levels, ranging from the Central Committee to basic organizations.

VOJVODINA TO IMPLEMENT LCY POSITIONS ON SERBIA

AU181911 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The Vojvodina Province LC Committee Presidium has discussed the tasks in the implementation of the Positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in the Sphere of Achieving Unity and Togetherness in Serbia. It was stated that the Vojvodina LC has accepted the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium as an obligation and main basis for action to overcome the phenomenon of disunity in the republic. The presidium is determined to contribute to resolving the unsolved problems on the basis of the consistent implementation of the Constitution and of the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in their entirety. It is pointed out that the Vojvodina LC opposes any one-sided interpretation of the positions, as well as any turning of discussions back to their beginning or any propaganda for radical changes in the Constitution. By implementing the adopted positions, we will resist in the most successful way all attempts of nationalist, separatist, unitarianist, and other forces to impose their own views about unity and togetherness in Serbia on the public, the announcement on the session of the Vojvodina Province LC Committee says.

COMMITTEE TOLD OF 'NEW' WORK STOPPAGES INCREASE

AU181940 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The difficult material position of organizations of associated labor and of the working people has opened up the scope for activities of hostile forces and can have serious consequences, it was stated today at the session of the Internal Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber of Yugoslavia's Assembly during its discussion on security in the material production organizations. Speaking about a new increase in work stoppages, Mirko Bunevski, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs, said that these stoppages are not of an exclusively economic nature. They quite often represent a protest against the bureaucratic and technocratic monopolies and various manipulations that leaders of economic organizations, in alliance with other structures, carry out in the name of associated labor.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA'S BIOKO MEETS WITH LEADERS

Holds Talks With Planinc

LD171525 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], and Christino Seriche Bioko, prime minister of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, had official political talks in the Palace of the Federation today.

In an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and mutual understanding Milka Planinc and Cristino Bioko exchanged views on the possibility of establishing a stronger mutual, and especially economic, cooperation, which now is merely symbolic.

The prime minister of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea briefed his host on his country's economic development plans and its internal development in the wake of democratic changes 11 years ago and economic stabilization measures. He particularly stressed the need for the development of the infrastructure, forestry, fishing, and other branches of the economy for which favorable conditions exist. In this connection the guest from Equatorial Guinea expressed great interest in the participation of Yugoslav work organizations in his country's development plans, especially in the training of cadres.

It was noted with pleasure during the talks that mutual wishes and readiness exist for all aspects of cooperation between the two countries to be improved. Planinc said that during an international conference in Geneva 3 years ago Yugoslavia lent her support for the Equatorial Guinea's development program, and said that that country can continue to count on Yugoslavia's understanding and support.

Premier Bioko's talks with Yugoslav leaders will continue tomorrow. Topical international issues and the activity of nonaligned countries are expected to be discussed during the meeting with Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency.

Before the talks today the prime minister of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea visited the Memorial Center and laid flowers on Comrade Tito's grave. Milka Planinc gave a formal luncheon in honor of Premier Bioko during which toasts were exchanged.

Received by Vlajkovic

LD182256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2050 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the White Palace at Dedinje this evening Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Prime Minister of Equatorial Guinea Christino Bioko, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were also attended by Milka Planinc, FEC president, and other officials.

At the start of the talks the prime minister of this friendly and nonaligned country extended greetings from Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, to Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and best wishes for the continued prosperity and future success of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities. Afterward the guest from Equatorial Guinea informed President Vlajkovic about the meetings and talks he had with Yugoslav officials during his visit to our country. On this occasion he pointed to the wide scope that exists, and also the need, for strengthening cooperation between the two friendly countries in all spheres -- political, economic, and cultural.

Speaking of the possible ways of developing bilateral relations and cooperation between the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and Yugoslavia, Prime Minister Bioko made particular reference to the possibility of Yugoslav work organizations participating on a wider scale in the realization of this friendly African country's development plans, "which would contribute to more comprehensive bilateral cooperation."

Of course, this cooperation will develop according to the two friendly countries' economic potentials. Both sides agreed that Equatorial Guinea and Yugoslavia enjoy sound political cooperation, but that economic cooperation is still an unexplored and therefore inadequately exploited area. It is thus understandable that during his meetings with Yugoslav officials Prime Minister Bioko particularly stressed the need for both sides to invest efforts to consolidate comprehensive economic cooperation. It is for this reason that this evening in the White Palace cooperation in the economic sphere was particularly stressed.

Prime Minister Bioko also spoke of the efforts that Equatorial Guinea is making in national reconstruction and economic development, in particular. In this context he also drew attention to the economic difficulties still confronting this nonaligned African country. During the meeting views were exchanged on the most topical international problems. The two sides expressed concern at the continued state of international tension. In this connection the two sides stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement's further involvement in the search for solutions to open international problems. Yugoslavia and Equatorial Guinea hold identical views about the positive effect which the Luanda ministerial conference will have on the further activity of the movement, as one of the important factors on the international scene. It was stated that the Luanda ministerial meeting opens up fresh prospects and will impart significant stimulus to the movement's future activity on the basis of the authentic principles of nonalignment.

President Vlajkovic briefed his guest from Equatorial Guinea about Yugoslavia's activities on the international scene, particularly emphasizing Yugoslavia's involvement in the Nonaligned Movement. During the meeting reference was also made to international economic problems, to the position of developing countries that today are confronted by numerous difficulties, and to unequal relations in international economic life. The two sides expressed their determination to invest further efforts aimed at intensifying North-South dialogue and extend more effective help to those developing countries most at risk.

The talks were followed by a dinner which Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave in honor of Prime Minister Bioko. On this occasion appropriate toasts were exchanged. Prime Minister Bioko ends his 4-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow.

LONCAR'S ACTIVITIES ON VISIT TO GREECE REPORTED

Political Consultations Open

LD181119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0949 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Athens, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- Two-day political consultations between representatives of the foreign affairs ministries of Yugoslavia and Greece devoted to an exchange of views on major international problems and the current political and economic situation in the Balkans, the Mediterranean, Europe, and further afield in the world began in Athens today. The talks are conducted by Karolos Papoulias, Greek Foreign Minister, and Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs, who are accompanied by colleagues.

Budimir Loncar's schedule also envisages talks on concrete steps and measures, which the governments of the two neighboring countries could take to promote bilateral economic relations, especially higher forms of economic cooperation. With this in view, Budimir Loncar will have talks with the Greek ministers of industry, energy and technology, and merchant marine; the undersecretary in the Ministry of Commerce; and the general secretary of the Greek National Tourist Organization.

Kostandinoa Yeoryiou, Foreign Ministry secretary general; Yeoryios Vandalis, minister plenipotenitary; Emmanuel Spyridharis, Greek ambassador to Yugoslavia; and other senior officials are taking part in the Yugoslav-Greek political consultations on the Greek side. Zlatan Kikic, head of the Department for Neighboring Countries in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; Trajko Trajkovski, SFRY ambassador to Greece; and Miodrag Kelic, minister-counsellor of the Yugoslav Embassy in Athens, are on the Yugoslav side.

Received by Papandreou

LD182218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Athens, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- Today in Athens Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, received Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and held a lengthy friendly conversation with him. In the talks most attention was devoted to the further development of Yugoslav-Greek relations and cooperation, which were said to be progressing and positively developing in certain fields, particularly in trade and the economy in general.

The Greek prime minister and the deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs shared the view that there is a need for comprehensive promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece and that within this framework necessary attention should also be devoted to unsolved questions. Prime Minister Papandreou said that the Greek Government attaches great significance to having friendly relations with Yugoslavia to the fullest possible extent. Views on political and economic conditions in the world were also exchanged in the talks. The two sides' mutual interest in cooperation on the wider international scene was stressed. In this respect it is noted that there is great similarity of views on global international issue. The Greek minister showed great interest in the Nonaligned Movement's activity as regards the preservation of peace and stability in the world and pointed out the movement's significance and role on the international political scene.

On behalf of Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, Budimir Loncar renewed the invitation to Andreas Papandreou to visit Yugoslavia. The Greek prime minister accepted the invitation with pleasure and said he would pay a visit soon. The meeting held by the Greek prime minister was attended by the Yugoslav and Greek ambassadors to Athens and Belgrade, respectively, Trajko Trajkovski and Emmanuel Spyridakhis.

Greek Reportage

For Greek media coverage of the visit to Greece of a Yugoslav delegation led by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs, including his meeting with Greek Foreign Minister Karolas Papoulias, see the Greece section of the 19 September DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BULGARIA'S DOYNOV VISITS BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD181701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Sarajevo, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- Gojko Ubiparip, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, held talks today in Sarajevo with Ognyan Doynov, minister of machine building of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who with his aides has been in the Bosnia-Hercegovina SR since yesterday evening as part of their visit to the SFRY.

It is reported that in the talks reference was made to the possibilities of further improving and promoting cooperation between the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the People's Republic of Bulgaria within the framework of the total Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations.

Following the exchange of reports on the course of the realization of projects agreed during the recent visit of the representatives of the Executive Council of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which, together with the talks held today, is judged to present a significant contribution to the consolidation of overall Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, most of the talks were devoted to the need for finding new possibilities for long-term cooperation between organizations in the economy from the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. In this respect it was assessed that production cooperation, specialization, and joint appearance in exports to other markets, particularly in machine building, electronics, furniture industry, chemical industry, and other branches where there are real possibilities, should be developed more in future cooperation. Some of these tasks have already been implemented in talks the Bulgarian guests held during visits to Unis and Energoinvest.

BULGARIAN CLAIM ON ARMY'S WW II ROLE CASTIGATED

AU132100 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 12 Sep 85 p 6

[Permanent correspondent Tomislav Ivanovski report]

[Excerpts] Sofia -- Judging by many slogans at the time before and during the September holidays, as well as by the banners that were seen at the parade of workers along Sofia streets, there were three moments that gave the basic tone and distinctive features to this year's observance of the Bulgarian national day. These are, above all, economic results, then strengthening of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, and further glorification of the Bulgarian Army's participation on the side of the anti-Hitler coalition at the end of World War II. This is nothing strange and unusual if one takes into consideration what has been happening in the Bulgarian economy for years, and knows the practice of historians here and of some other authorities who are trying by any means to erase from the memory of present and future generations the role that the Bulgarian tsarist army played as Hitler's gendarme and the occupier of the Balkans 40 or more years ago.

Tsola Dragoycheva, former Politburo member and now honorary chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, talks about the firm and unbreakable friendship between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples. In an interview in the holiday issue of the paper TRUD, she assessed that the June agreement on furthering economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria has stirred up optimism in the Bulgarian people, because, as she puts it, the document puts new prospects before the country.

Turning to history, Dragoycheva tells the young people not to forget that victory would have remained only an unfulfilled desire had the Russian people not extended help to the Bulgaria people for the second time in history (the first time was in 1877 during the liberation from Turkish slavery). Announcing her work on the fourth volume of her memoirs, which will deal with the time after the victory until the Fifth BCP Congress and Georgi Dimitrov's death, she did not miss the opportunity to stress that she does that work in order to say that "Bulgarian freedom has not been brought to it on a platter," as some foreign forgers of history never get tired of contending.

Both Dragoycheva and some other authors here have taken advantage of 9 September to emphasize the role the Bulgarian Army played in military actions near the end of the war. However, all that would have been all right had they kept to the true and historical order of things. Now it seems that the just-renewed Bulgarian Army, largely consisting of the former tsarist cadres, liberated half of Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Austria, and that without it, the Yugoslav national liberation army, which at that time had twice as many people in combat as the Bulgarian Army -- would have hardly been able to cope with the enemy against which it successfully fought for the whole 4 years, including those times when it was most difficult. Since one is insisting upon historical truth and facts, it would be good that the public here finally be told at least two things: First, where was that army and what was it doing before the September revolution; and second, why was it that, according to the decision of the Paris peace conference, Bulgaria was to pay $25 million to Yugoslavia as war reparations? Certainly not because of a liberation mission.

DRAGOSAVAC AT COMMISSION TALKS ON EUROCOMMUNISM

LD181548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- Dusan Dragosavac, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, attended a session of the Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY Central Committee, which met today to discuss the developments among left-wing parties in West European countries.

The basis for the discussion was provided by the reports on the developments and present characteristics of the strategy of Eurocommunism and on the policy of the Italian Communist Party in light of the preparations for its forthcoming congress submitted by Zorica Priklmajer, a fellow of the Institute for International Politics and Economy, and Aleksandr Sekulovic, head of the LCY sector for international cooperation.

During the discussion several commission members particularly stressed the importance of the Eurocommunist orientations in the process of updating the strategy of several communist parties, including some non-European ones, in their struggle for social progress and socialism, in keeping with national conditions and interests, and for dialogue and cooperation with other left wing formations. It was pointed out that the crisis in these countries, which has not been overcome yet and is manifested in a high level of unemployment and other manifestations that have an adverse effect on the position of the working class and social strata further afield, requires fresh adaptations in the ranks of all progressive forces and a higher level of their readiness for cooperation, especially to overcome all aspects of reciprocal mistrust.

Zivojin Lazic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs, briefed commission members of the recent nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda.